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ONE SHILLING.

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A ROYAL NOVICE IN THE CARMELITE CONVENT OF ST. THERESA, MODENA: THE EX-GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG, WHO HAS TAKEN THE VEIL.

The ex-Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide, who is twenty-six, followed her father, William IV., on the throne of Luxembourg on February 25, 1912. During the Great War, she was reported to be pro-German. On January 14, 1919, she abdicated in favour of her sister, the reigning Grand Duchess Charlotte, who married Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma in November of last year. On September 18, the ex-Grand Duchess took the veil in the Carmelite Convent of St. Theresa, at Modena. The royal novice walked to the convent at six in the evening, and it

was noted that her fine fair hair had been cut short. She was received by various ecclesiastics, the Mother Superior and sisters. Father Cherubino, having addressed a few words to her, pointed to the door leading to the convent, while the sisters sang a hymn. Then, to quote the "Times," "the new novice arose, walked slowly to the door, turned on the threshold to nod smilingly to her mother, and then disappeared through the door, which closed heavily with two turns of the key."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

ALL critics ought to be grateful to Mr. H. G. Wells for his wonderful and varied "Outline of History," not only because it is an intensely interesting and suggestive book, but because it provides an almost inexhaustible store of texts for their own articles. Two essays could be written on every line of it—one attacking and the other defending it. But I see that the *New Statesman* has touched on a text that I had myself already taken; and which seems to me to involve one of the most vital of all questions, not only touching the history of the past, but touching the education of the future.

Indeed, it involves something more than asking what is the meaning of education. It involves asking whether there can be any such thing as education. Mr. Wells says that the mediæval Church did indeed begin the whole business of modern popular instruction. He admits with characteristic frankness that it was a new discovery, and an ecclesiastical discovery. And then, having credited the mediæval priests with their work, as something that nobody can possibly dispute, he suddenly turns round and abuses them for their motive, which is something that nobody can possibly demonstrate. Being obliged to acknowledge what they did, he hastens to explain that they did not mean to do it. "The Catholic Church . . . did not send out knowledge with its blessing; it let it loose inadvertently." I really do not see why this convenient explanation should not be applied to a hundred other things in mediæval times, or in any other times. I do not see why we should not say that architecture was an accident; that the craftsmen did indeed build beautiful cathedrals, but that they were not

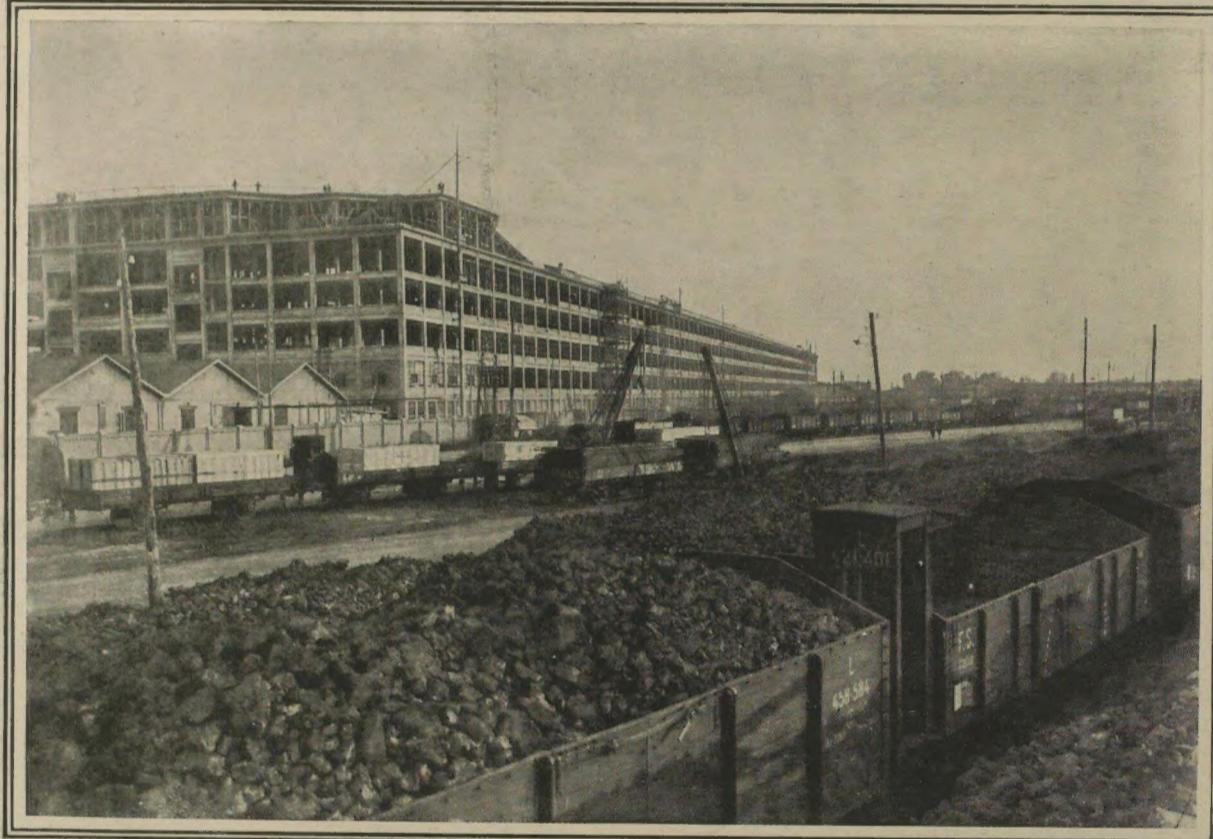
really trying to build anything. They were only throwing stones at each other, heaving rocks about in barbaric conflict, like the society upon the Stanislau; and the shapeless stones happen to fall in graceful combinations, like those of Salisbury and Chartres. Or it might well be maintained that the Gothic illumination, with its gilded initials and coloured script, was not really intended for lettering, or even for ornament. It was done by a monk in mere absence of mind, as a man will make objectless dots and lines on blotting-paper without knowing he has done them. The monks cannot have known what they had done; for we are all aware that their thoughts were fixed on the most gloomy and repulsive religious dogmas; while the little pictures they drew, in this dull automatic way, are gay with all the colours of the rainbow. It may be a little difficult to understand how men could produce great works of art accidentally, or even absent-mindedly, but it will be agreed that we cannot do better than immediately become absent-minded, and produce them.

I really do not see that the notion of Mr. Wells, about the mediævals teaching when they did not mean to teach, is any more reasonable or probable

than these other suggestions of their building when they did not mean to build, or decorating when they did not mean to decorate. Frankly, it seems to me as absurd as a yet more solid absurdity; as absurd as saying that the mediæval archer drew a bow but did not intend to let fly an arrow; or that a mediæval hunter saddled a horse with no intention of riding it. As a matter of fact, such a criticism of mediæval culture is particularly false about that particular period. Mr. Wells, speaking of the power that let loose instruction inadvertently, remarks further: "Its conception of education was not release, not an invitation to participate, but the subjugation of minds." I will say something in a moment about the curiously confusing notion of the subjugation of minds. But it is not true, to begin with, that mediæval education was not a release, or was not an invitation to participate. It is rather particularly and peculiarly untrue. If ever men did regard learning as a release, I should say it was those eager students of Paris and Oxford who found the whole world illuminated for them by

If a man really objects to every kind of subjugation of the mind, his consistent and respectable course would be to object to any kind of education.

But Mr. Wells pins all his earthly or heavenly hopes to education; and then condemns as brutal bigotry what is the only possible way of educating. You cannot make any practical education merely a release, or even merely an invitation to participate. You may, in a sense, release the mind when you teach it that the world is round; but you do not release it to think the world triangular or oblong. You may, in a sense, invite it to participate in the Copernican cosmology; but it does not equally participate in the Ptolemaic cosmology, or the Hindu cosmology, or the Hottentot cosmology. Anybody teaching anything must teach what he thinks is true; and must take the responsibility of inducing his pupil to think all the alternative opinions false. The reviewer in the *New Statesman*, a paper which certainly has no mediæval bias, points this out very forcibly and clearly. But there is a further criticism to be made, which can hardly be expected from the *New Statesman* critic. For, indeed, this censure on mediæval education comes with a curious irony from an enthusiast for modern education. For modern education is in a peculiar sense compulsory education. It is enforced by fine and imprisonment on the whole populace. It does not only subjugate the mind; it also constrains the body. It does not only weed out from the schools the growth of actual heresy; it punishes all abstention from the schools where it teaches its orthodoxy. I am not going to discuss here the advantages or disadvantages of this modern system; but it is quite obvious



SEIZED BY WORKMEN WHO ENTRENCHED THEMSELVES IN THEM: THE HUGE FIAT-LINGOTTO MOTOR WORKS AT TURIN.

With a terrible earthquake in Tuscany, and "Red" riots in Turin, Italy has had more than her share of trouble of late. Our photograph shows the enormous Fiat-Lingotto motor works at Turin, which were only recaptured from the strikers after serious fighting. These works, which have a frontage of about 260 yards, and can accommodate 35,000 workmen, were seized by the strikers, who then formed a Soviet and proceeded to run the works for their own benefit, without skilled supervision or engineers of any kind. Needless to say, this experiment in Communism proved a failure; but to eject the strikers was found a very hard matter, as they had established themselves solidly in the factory, with sand-bag defences, and observation-posts and nine machine-guns on the roof; and it was only by taking them by surprise that the police were able to dislodge them.—[Photograph by Nino Fornari.]

the universal sun of Aristotle. If ever men were invited to participate, it was those crowds of poor scholars who came to the feasts of Abélard and Albertus Magnus. Nobody with the least living logic in his head can read the greatest of the Schoolmen without realising the true relish of intellectual activity; the appetite for the abstract. Nobody with the least popular sympathy in his heart who reads of those ragged crowds, living on crusts and onions at the Sorbonne and the other colleges, solely for the sake of the wine of words to be poured into them, can fail to recognise the one historic case of real popular education. To represent this learning as a leaden and crushing dogma, imposed by priests, is to go against every detail, every humour, every song, every satire of the period. It was perhaps the only period in which the word "grammar" had a fresh and festive sound, as of the flowers of spring. The mood was most certainly not one of subjugation; and the mind was only subjugated in the sense that the mind was instructed. And what else can you do with the mind, except leave it uninstructed, or give it some particular kind of instruction? For the real question here is not that of mediæval education but of modern education, or any education,

that such a system takes the full responsibility of subjugating the mind. But whatever I might find to say against such a coercive culture, I should think it indefensibly unjust to say that its originators were not really trying to do what they really succeeded in doing. I should think it very unfair to say that our educational enthusiasts were not trying to educate. Nor do I see why a similar justice should not be done to those mediæval enthusiasts who were admittedly the first people to think of such education at all. If they only wished to keep the people in darkness, why did they not leave them in darkness? If they wished to rule them like children, why did they not confine them to childish things? Why was it necessary to their benighted schemes to teach their dupes to argue like Aristotle? Why, if they wished to restrict the world to the narrowest of Christian doctrines, did they elaborately spread before it the largest of heathen philosophies? Why did they, in short, in the most emphatic meaning of the words, invite it to participate? It seems to me more consonant to common-sense and common human fellowship to suppose that they felt something of the honourable pleasure that can enjoy reason and knowledge, and can impart them because it can enjoy them.

MARRIAGE; AND PRESIDENCY: PERSONALITIES OF FRANCE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CHARLES TRAMPUZ AND HENRI MANUEL.

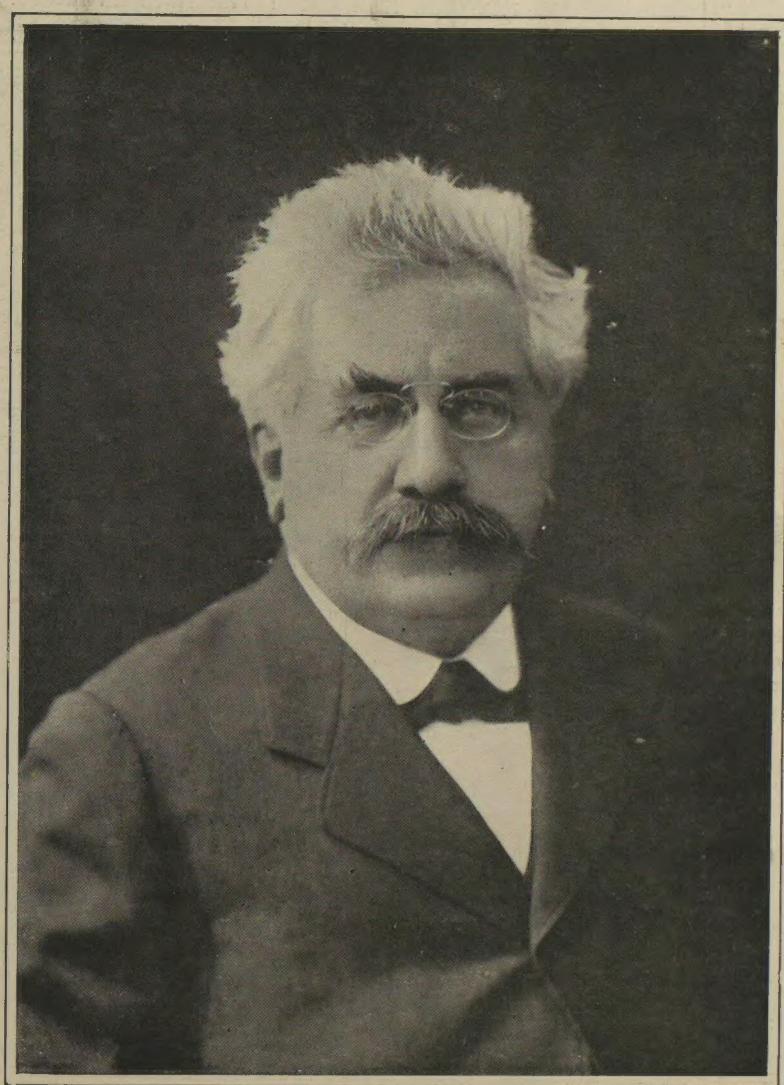


THE WEDDING OF MARSHAL PÉTAIN, THE HERO OF VERDUN, AND MME. HARDON: THE MARSHAL AND HIS BRIDE ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT ANTIBES AFTER THEIR MARRIAGE.



M. MILLERAND'S HELPMEET: MME. MILLERAND.

The marriage of Marshal Pétain, the hero of Verdun, and French Commander-in-Chief under Marshal Foch in the latter part of the war, took place very quietly at the Mairie of the 7th Arrondissement, Paris, on September 14. The bride was Mme. Hardon. The Marshal is sixty-four. He has bought a villa between Cagnes and Antibes. In the photograph the Marshal is on the left, being welcomed by the Mayor of Antibes on his arrival there after his wedding. Mme. Pétain is seen on the right talking to Col. Guide.—The announcement that M. Millerand had consented to be nominated for the Presidency of the French



THE GREATEST MAN IN FRANCE: M. MILLERAND.

Republic was made on September 20. In accepting the candidature, M. Millerand, speaking of his policy, said: "I think, and I have already given my reasons why, in my view, I can serve this policy nowhere more usefully than as President of the Council. If, however, the majority of both Chambers . . . think, as I do, that the President of the Republic should never be a party man, but should and ought to be the statesman of one well-defined and well-applied policy in the closest collaboration with his Ministers, then I will not shrink from the call of the representatives of the nation."

TO BE THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF PRINCE AND PRINCESS

PHOTOGRAPHS BY



THE OFFICIAL PRETORIA RESIDENCE: THE MAIN ENTRANCE.



IN TRUE CAPE COLONIAL STYLE: THE TERRACE.



STANDING ON THE SUMMIT OF A STONY KOPJE: GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PRETORIA (SOUTH FRONT).



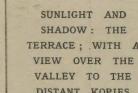
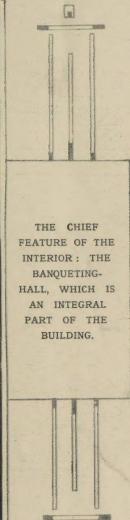
INSIDE THE RESIDENCE: THE ENTRANCE-HALL AND STAIRCASE.



SEEN FROM THE TERRACE: A VERY BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT: GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PRETORIA.

ALAN YATES.



It is understood that Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, who are in Scotland until about the end of September, will leave for South Africa on October 23. Soon after they get there the new Governor-General and his wife will make a long tour of the country. Government House, the official residence in the South African capital, is the work of Mr. Herbert Baker. It stands in a splendid position, on the summit of a stony kopje, overlooking the valley to the north as well as that to the south, in which is the City of Pretoria. It is in true Cape Colonial style, with whitewashed walls and curved gables with red-tiled roof. All the exterior woodwork is painted green. The chief feature of the internal plan is the large banqueting hall, which is an integral part of the house, instead of being a separate suite of entertainment rooms detached from the living

rooms of the residence, as in the majority of such large Government Houses. As to South Africa as it is, a writer said of it recently: "South Africa to-day is amongst the most prosperous countries of the world. Rich in minerals, in its foodstuffs, in its industries, of its future can be made—anything... Once more one hears the mine-stamps—a bigger noise than ever now. The soldier-farmer has returned to his land and food is being grown again—the sword kept as a souvenir, while the plough turns up the soil. Industries of all kinds are not only springing up, but staying up, and, with service and co-operation between all classes, an era of prosperity is discernible." These words may be repeated with emphasis now, when the going forth of Prince and Princess Arthur will forge yet another link between England and South Africa.

THE PHOTO-RATIOGRAPH: A NEW INSTRUMENT FOR THE STUDY OF VIBRATIONS.

By A. C. BANFIELD.

THE question of the interference of vibrations is one which has long commanded the close interest of scientific men, whether they are those met with in the study of light, electricity, heat or sound. In these cases the question of vibrational interference is of the greatest economic importance, affecting matters so remote from

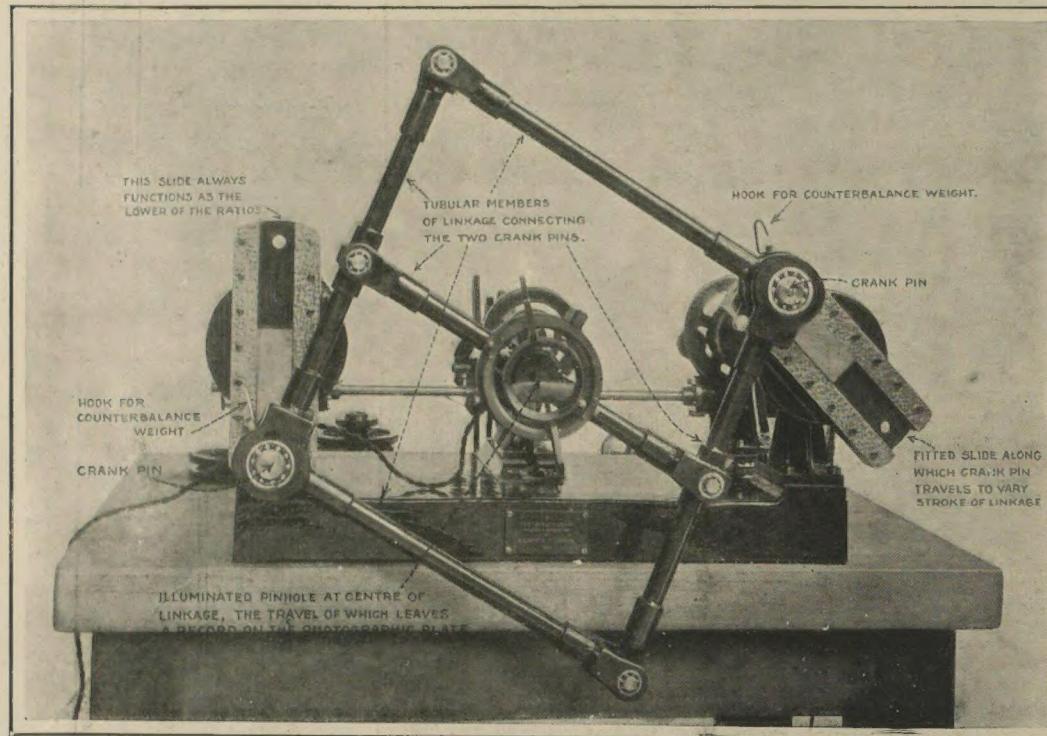
that of rotation, which accordingly is termed either concurrent or opposed.

Several other factors enter into the determination of these curves, but the only other one necessary to notice here is that of decrement (with its converse of increment). Our mythical engines will help us also to understand this. If

represents the compounded path of the two vibrations.

Turning now to the instrument shown on this page, it will be noticed that, instead of depending on the action of pendulums, a mechanical linkage is used to compound the two vibrations. This linkage is of such a nature that the central point, which is represented by a very small brightly illuminated pin-hole, always exactly bisects the distance separating the two crankpins, whatever their position may be around the circle. The linkage, in short, is a kind of inverted pantograph. The result of this arrangement is that, assuming one of the cranks is still, on turning the other the pinhole at the centre describes a circle half the diameter of that described by the moving crank. By this arrangement it is possible to compound any two circular vibrations.

Compositions of circular vibrations, however, are not the most interesting. By attaching a lamp provided with a suitable pin-hole to various points of the linkage other than the centre, an immense and never-failing source of irregular closed curves immediately becomes available. The illustrations reproduced, it will be noticed, belong to this class. In each case the natural vibrations are shown, and it seems impossible that when they are caused to interfere with each other the result should be so elaborate. A question is frequently asked of the writer: "Is it possible to reproduce one of these figures?" It is quite easy, and has been done many times, provided that the factors are known, or the basic curves available. It will be noticed that photography has been adopted as a recording medium. This has been done for several reasons. The usual glass pen is a nuisance on several grounds: it is difficult to keep it in order, it introduces friction at the worst possible point, and in these days, when good paper is very difficult to obtain, it is more than inclined to give a bad record. These are absent from the photographic method, which has the additional advantage that the record is an index of the velocity at which the pin-hole is travelling at any given part of the curve: on the print, naturally, the lightest portions are those where it is travelling at its slowest. To make a record, all that has to be done is to start the machine, and let the movement of the pin-hole record itself on a photographic plate, an



A NEW INSTRUMENT FOR THE STUDY OF VIBRATIONAL INTERFERENCE:
THE PHOTO-RATIOGRAPH, DESIGNED BY MR. A. C. BANFIELD.

each other as the tone of a piano and the transmission of electrical energy from one locality to another.

Quite another class of vibrational interference has long commanded a large amount of interest from two sets of people: the scientific dilettante, for the exquisite beauty of the resultant curves; and the mathematician, for the fundamental laws on which these beautiful curves are based. These curves are generally known as "harmonograph" drawings.

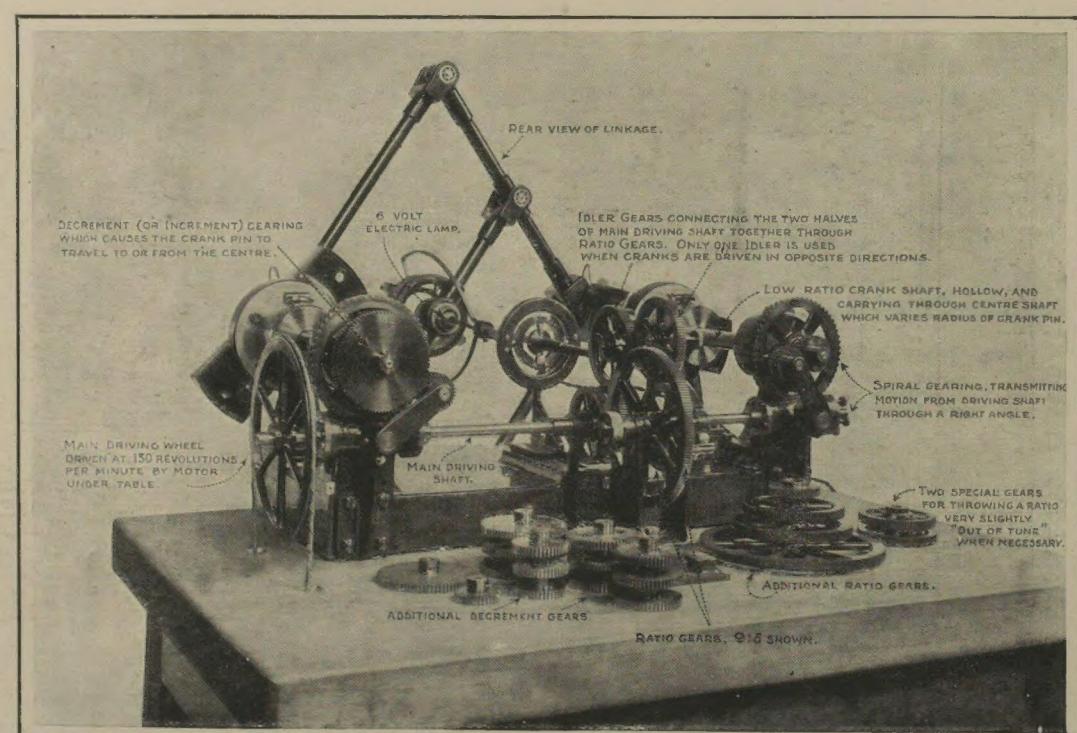
The harmonograph, generally speaking, is somewhat tolerantly regarded in physical circles as a scientific toy, though the beauty of the result never fails to excite admiration, grudging though it may be. The cause of this attitude probably lies in the fact that science always deals with exact premisses, and in this the usual pendulum-controlled harmonograph fails lamentably. It is impossible to state definitely, for example, exactly the path which the pendulums are describing—it may be anything from a straight line to a circle, but it is usually more or less elliptic.

An essential to any apparatus of this class—that is, if it is to possess any scientific value—is that it should be capable of tracing exactly the curves which are compounded, and also that it should record, if necessary, cases in which one of the vibrations is increasing in amplitude whilst the other decreases. Needless to say, the pendulum cannot achieve either of these *desiderata*. To place the matter on a more satisfactory basis, the writer designed and constructed the apparatus which is illustrated on this page, together with some characteristic examples of the work done by the machine.

It is difficult to explain in non-technical language exactly what is meant by the composition of the two vibrations. If the reader will turn to the basic elements of the curves shown in the top left illustration on the opposite page, he can get an idea if he will imagine an impalpable sort of locomotive progressing around each of the two curves. One of the engines can complete three circuits while the other makes, say, five journeys around the other curve. This gives us our first factor, that of ratio, in the above example 3—5, though naturally it may be any other pair of numbers if necessary. Again, the engines are not limited in the direction in which they may traverse the curves: they may proceed in the same or opposite directions—giving us the second factor,

their supply of steam were unlimited, they could traverse their curves *ad infinitum* at their allotted ratio. However, their supply of steam immediately commences to fail them, and the only way they can keep the ratio constant is to run around a similar but shorter path.

One must not, however, push the somewhat weak analogy of the two engines too far. To get at the real state of affairs, we have to replace



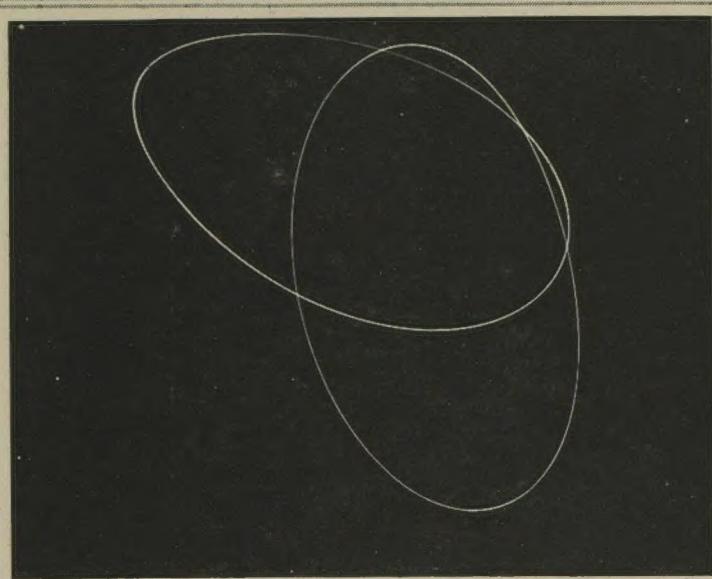
ABLE TO TRACE PHOTOGRAPHICALLY THE CURVE OF TWO COMPOUNDED VIBRATIONS:
MR. BANFIELD'S PHOTO-RATIOGRAPH SEEN FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

them by the force which they represent, a force which is persistent and periodic. It is evident that in such a case the two forces will at times assist each other, and, conversely, will also periodically annul each other, with the result that, instead of our two simple basic elements, we get a more or less elaborate design which

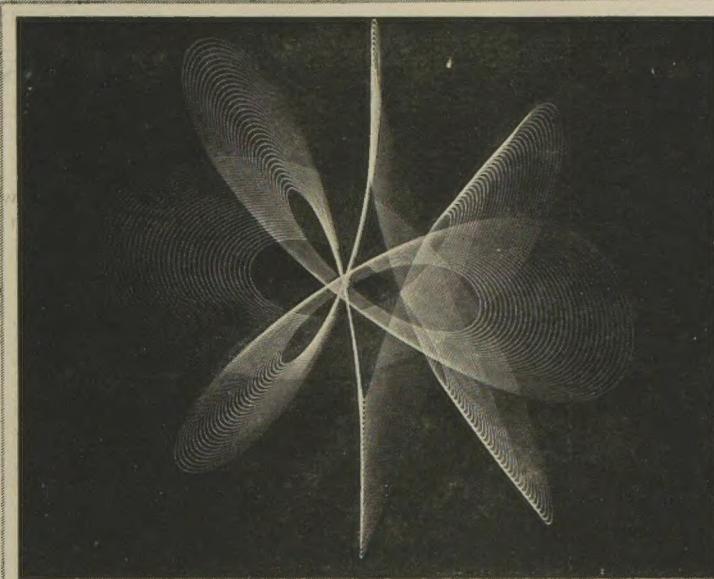
ordinary camera being used in a darkened room. The machine as yet is not completely finished. So far it can only deal with strictly circular and irregular basic curves. When complete, it will be able to deal with elliptic curves and the allied fascinating problems of phase and precession in all their bearings.

THE BEAUTY OF CURVES: EXQUISITE FIGURES IN VIBRATION RECORDS.

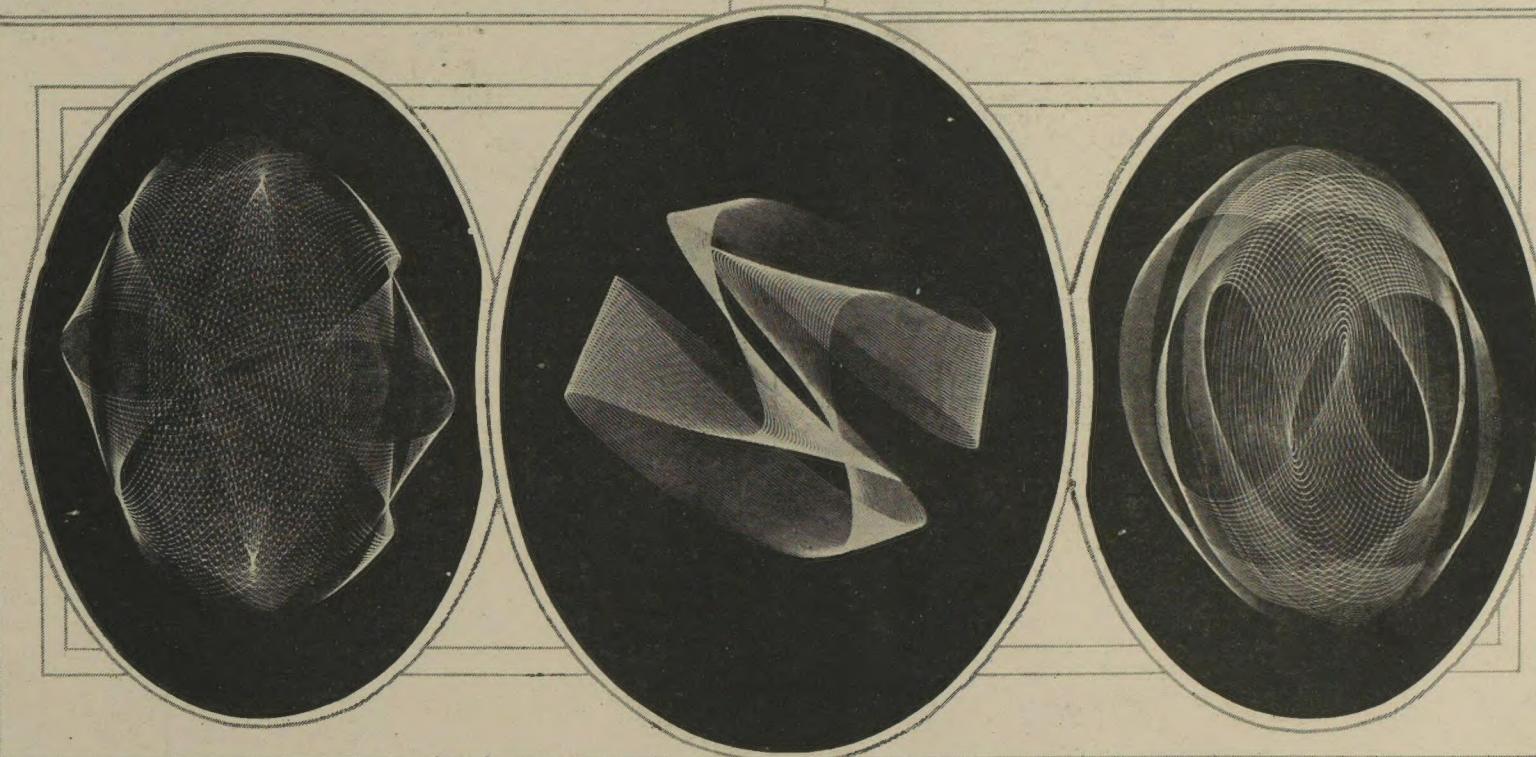
PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY A. C. BANFIELD.



"IMAGINE AN IMPALPABLE LOCOMOTIVE PROGRESSING ROUND EACH OF THE TWO CURVES": THE ELEMENTS.



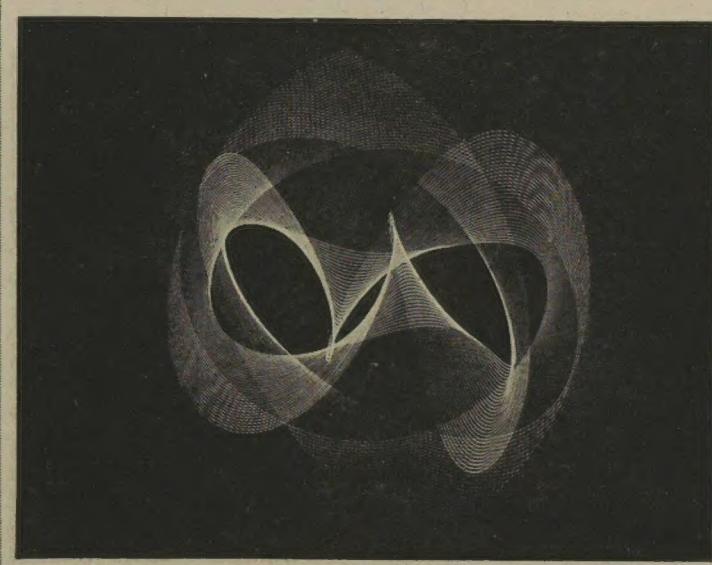
WITH OPPOSED ROTATION (RATIO 3-5): ANOTHER RECORD OF VIBRATIONAL INTERFERENCE OBTAINED BY THE PHOTO-RATIOPHAPH.



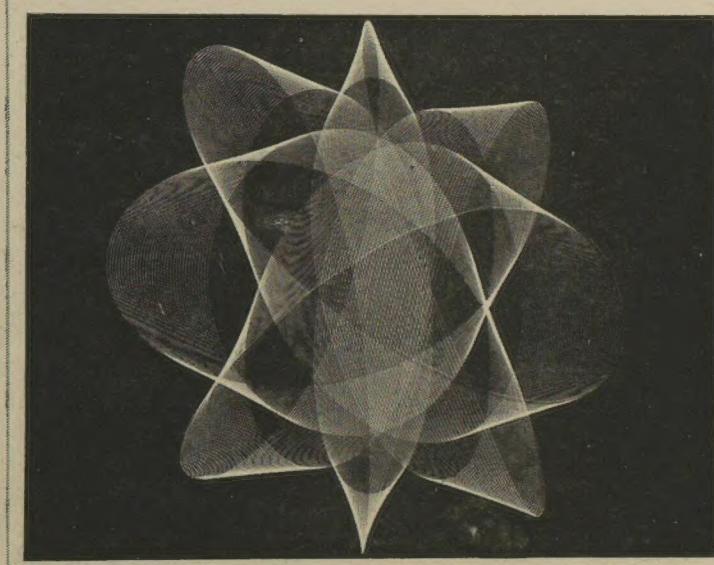
WITH OPPOSED ROTATION: LOW RATIO INCREASES IN AMPLITUDE AS THE OTHER DECREASES RATIO (3-5).

WITH CONCURRENT ROTATION, AMPLITUDE OF LOW RATIO INCREASING WHILE THE OTHER DIMINISHES (RATIO 1-3).

WITH CONCURRENT ROTATION: LOW RATIO INCREASES IN AMPLITUDE AS THE OTHER DIMINISHES (RATIO 3-5).



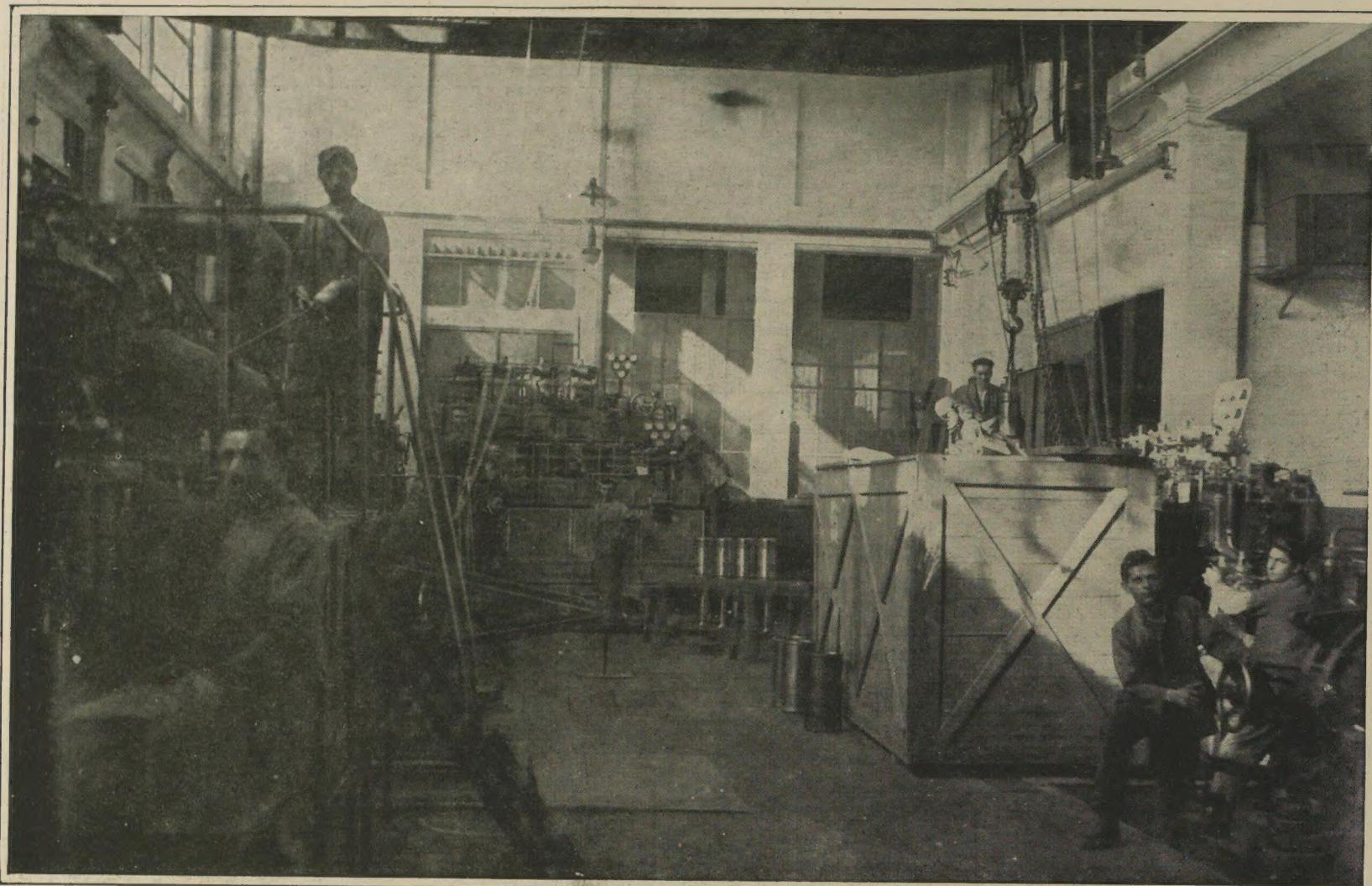
WITH OPPOSED ROTATION: HIGH RATIO OF FIXED AMPLITUDE WHILST THE OTHER DECREASES (RATIO, 3 5).



WITH CONCURRENT ROTATION: LOW RATIO OF FIXED AMPLITUDE WHILST THE OTHER DECREASES (RATIO, 3 5).

On the opposite page we give two photographs of Mr. A. C. Banfield's remarkable new instrument for the study of vibrations, the Photo-Ratiograph, together with an article by him describing its uses and results. After mentioning the economic importance of certain kinds of vibrations, he writes: "Quite another class of vibrational interference has long commanded a large amount of interest from two sets of people—the scientific dilettante, for the exquisite beauty of the resultant curves; and the mathematician, for the fundamental laws on which these beautiful curves are based. These curves are generally known as 'Harmonograph' drawings." Having pointed out the 'imitations of the Harmonograph, Mr. Banfield goes on to

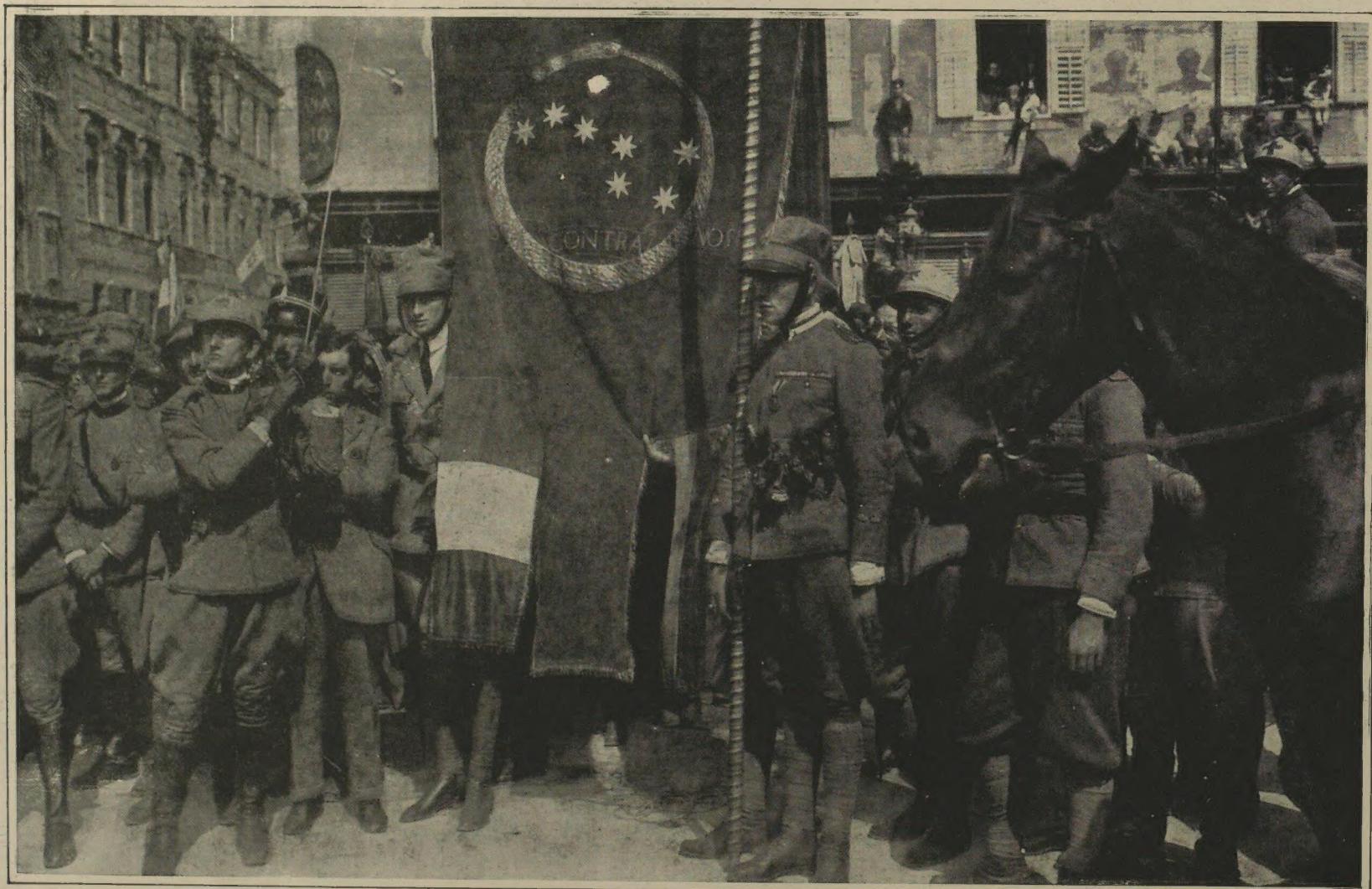
explain his own invention. "If the reader," he says, "will turn to the basic elements of the curves (top left photograph above), he can get an idea if he will imagine an impalpable sort of locomotive progressing round each of the two curves. One of the engines can complete three circuits whilst the other makes, say, five journeys around the other curve. This gives us our first factor, that of Ratio, in the above example (3-5), though naturally it may be any other pair of numbers. The engines . . . may proceed in the same or opposite directions, giving us the second factor, Rotation, termed either 'Concurrent' or 'Opposed.'" The photographs are "studies in the cyclic interference of irregular closed curves."

The Latest Communist Experiment: Labour Management in Turin.

RUN BY THE HANDS AFTER THE "HEADS" HAD BEEN OUSTED: THE ANSALDO WORKS, WITH THE WORKERS IN POSSESSION.

Following the example of the workers of Milan, the workmen of Rome, Turin, Naples, and a score of other Italian towns seized the workshops, drove out the engineers and managers, and tried to get on without them. In some factories work actually continued with much calm, but nowhere with much efficiency. Our photograph shows the interior of the great Ansaldo works at Turin, with the men "carrying on" without supervision. It was taken by a French photographer

who was only allowed to enter the works because he was himself a member of the French organisation, C.G.T. After this state of things had gone on for about a fortnight, the Italian Premier, Signor Giolitti, succeeded, on September 20, in forcing both sides to a compromise, the men to receive no pay for the period of forcible occupation of the works, but to get a large rise in pay made retroactive to July 17. The works are now running in a normal manner.

D'Annunzio's "Italian Regency of Quarnero": The Flag of Fiume.

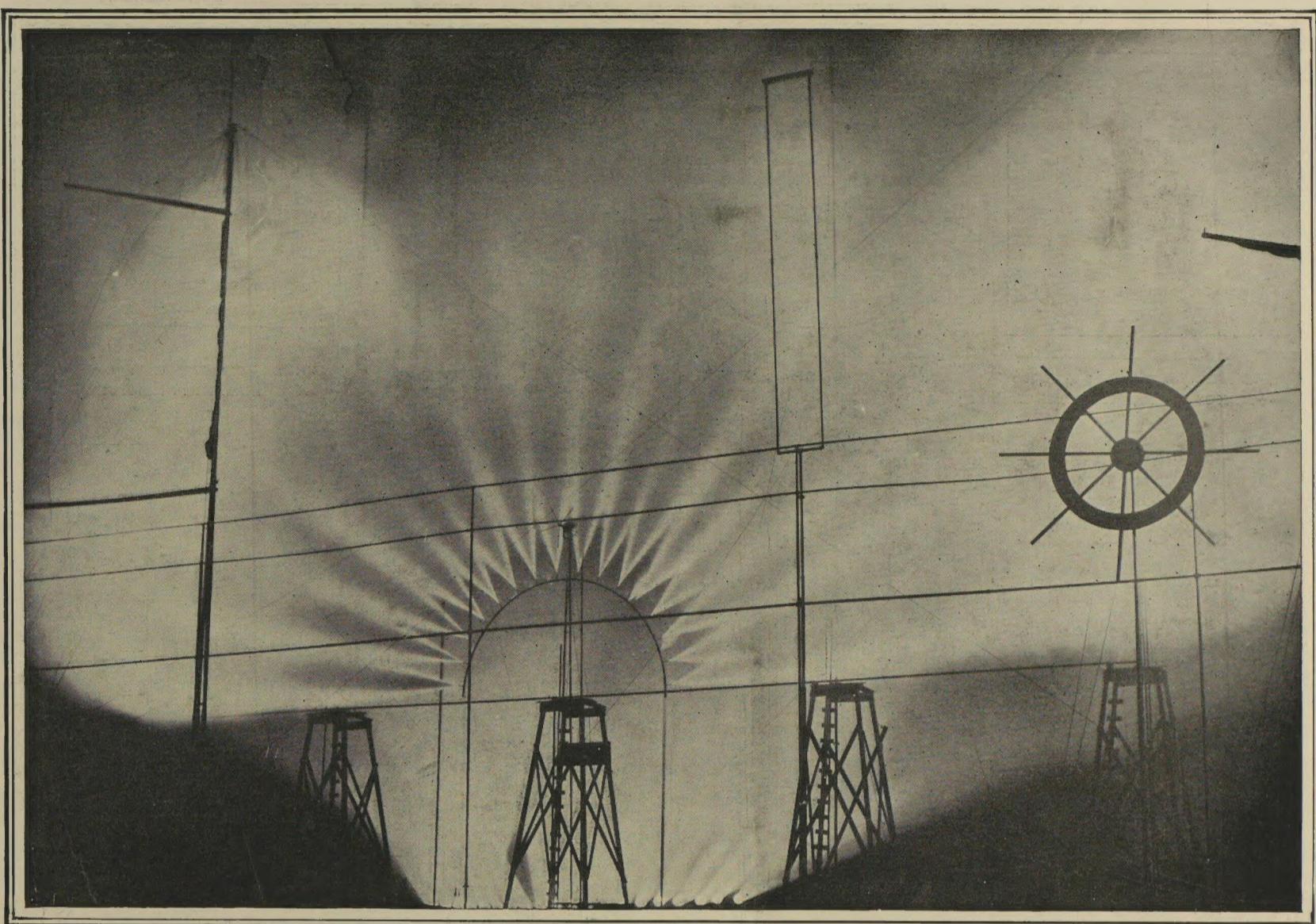
"QUIS CONTRA NOS?": D'ANNUNZIO'S MEN GROUPED AROUND THEIR STANDARD.

A year ago, when Gabriele d'Annunzio, poet and airman, made his sensational dash upon Fiume, the Italo-Croatian bone of contention, his enterprise was compared with the Jameson Raid, and was hardly taken seriously. Now, however, d'Annunzio seems not only to have a firm grip upon Fiume, but has seized Viglia and other Croatian islands, the population of which is predominantly Croat. He calls the new State which he has thus created the Italian Regency of

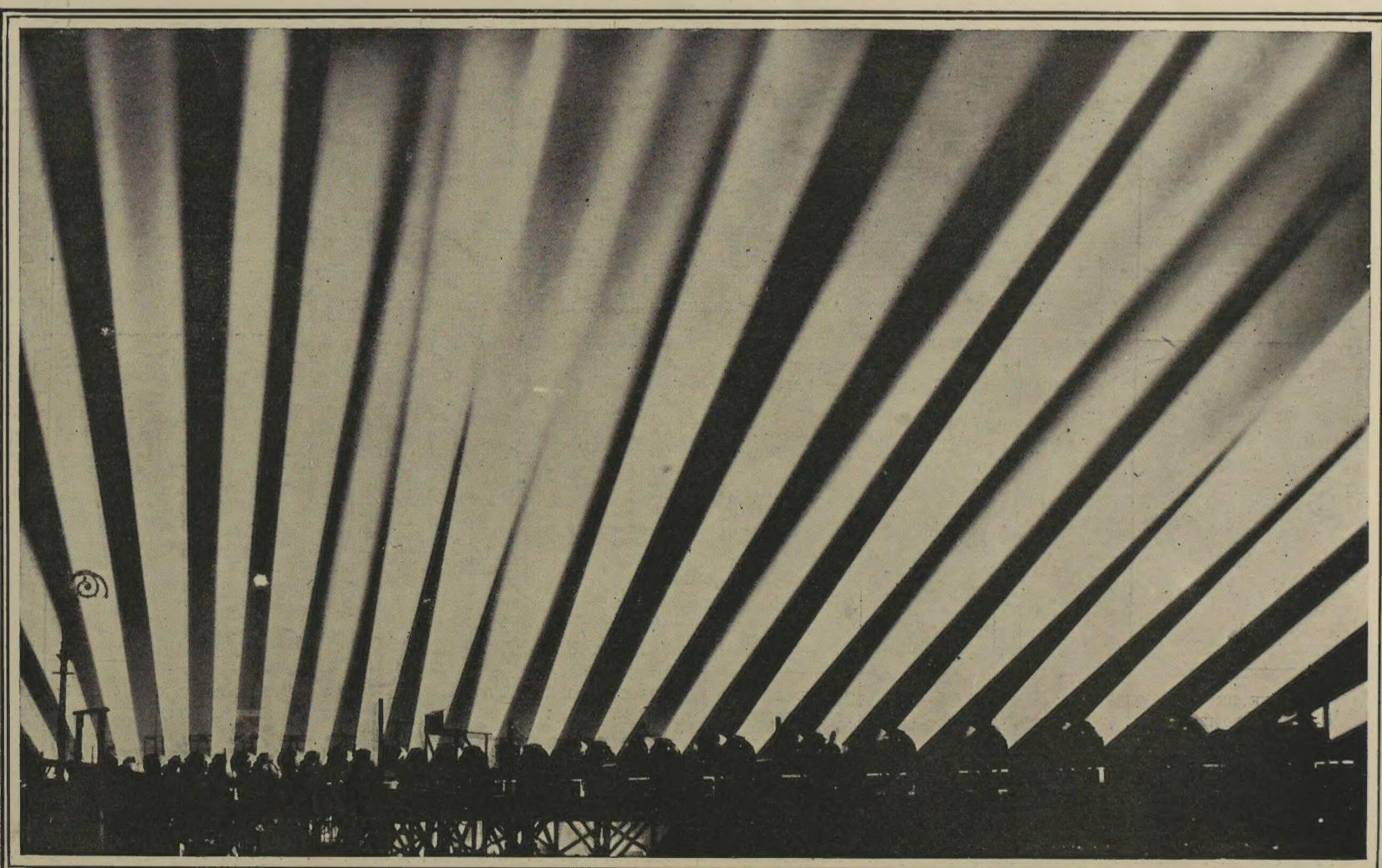
Quarnero. Fiume will, of course, be the capital. We show a photograph of the Fiuman flag, as displayed at the celebration in honour of the first anniversary of September 12, "the morning of Ronchi," when he made his dash upon Fiume. The flag, which is displayed vertically instead of in the usual horizontal manner, bears in gold, on a dark-red ground, a serpent swallowing its tail; the seven stars of the Great Bear, and a ribbon with the motto, "Quis contra nos?"

"FIRELESS FIREWORKS": AN ILLUMINATION CARNIVAL IN AMERICA.

BY COURTESY OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN."



QUITE A "BROCK'S BENEFIT": A DISPLAY PRODUCED BY TURNING A BATTERY OF THE NEW INCANDESCENT SEARCHLIGHTS ON TO COLUMNS AND CURTAINS OF STEAM, AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.



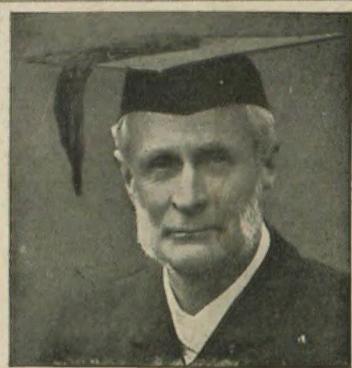
STRIPES DIMMING THE STARS: BEAMS FROM A BATTERY OF INCANDESCENT SEARCHLIGHTS AT THE "ILLUMINATION CARNIVAL" TO CELEBRATE THE INSTALLATION OF A NEW STREET-LIGHTING SYSTEM.

"The first use of the new type of searchlight for spectacular effect was made," says the "Scientific American," "at Saratoga Springs . . . when that city turned on its new street-lighting system in the midst of an illumination carnival. The powerful beams of eighteen searchlights . . . were cast by incandescent lamps . . .

The incandescent is fast replacing the arc in searchlights of the type used by river steamers and coastwise vessels. . . . The new type of searchlight is the natural outgrowth of the lamp which succeeded, in the parlour stereopticon, the sputtering arc which did such doubtful service in the hands of amateurs."

PERSONALITIES: PEOPLE OF THE WEEK.

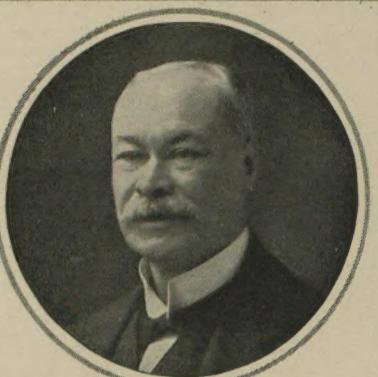
PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELLIOTT AND FRY, L.N.A., VANDYK, FARRINGDON, ALFIERI, AND KOSEL.



THE LATE DR. WILLIAM SANDAY: A FAMOUS THEOLOGICAL SCHOLAR.



THE LATE LORD FABER: BANKER AND NEWSPAPER DIRECTOR.



SIR WILLIAM MEYER, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.



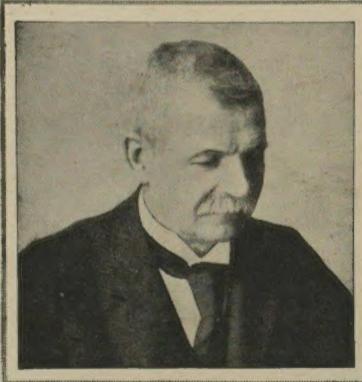
SIR EDMUND IRONSIDE: A NEW DIV. COMMANDER IN MESOPOTAMIA.



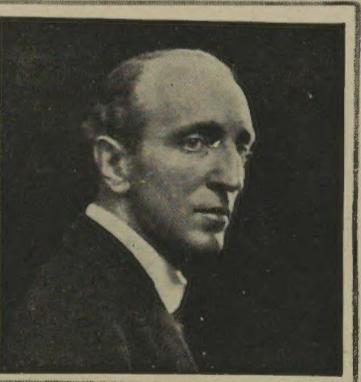
THE M.C.C. TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA: CRICKETERS WHO LEFT ON THE "OSTERLEY."



THE LATE SIR WILLIAM MATHER: PIONEER OF THE 8-HOURS' SYSTEM.



HERR STHAMER: RAISED TO THE STATUS OF GERMAN AMBASSADOR.



BARON FRANKENSTEIN: THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER IN LONDON.



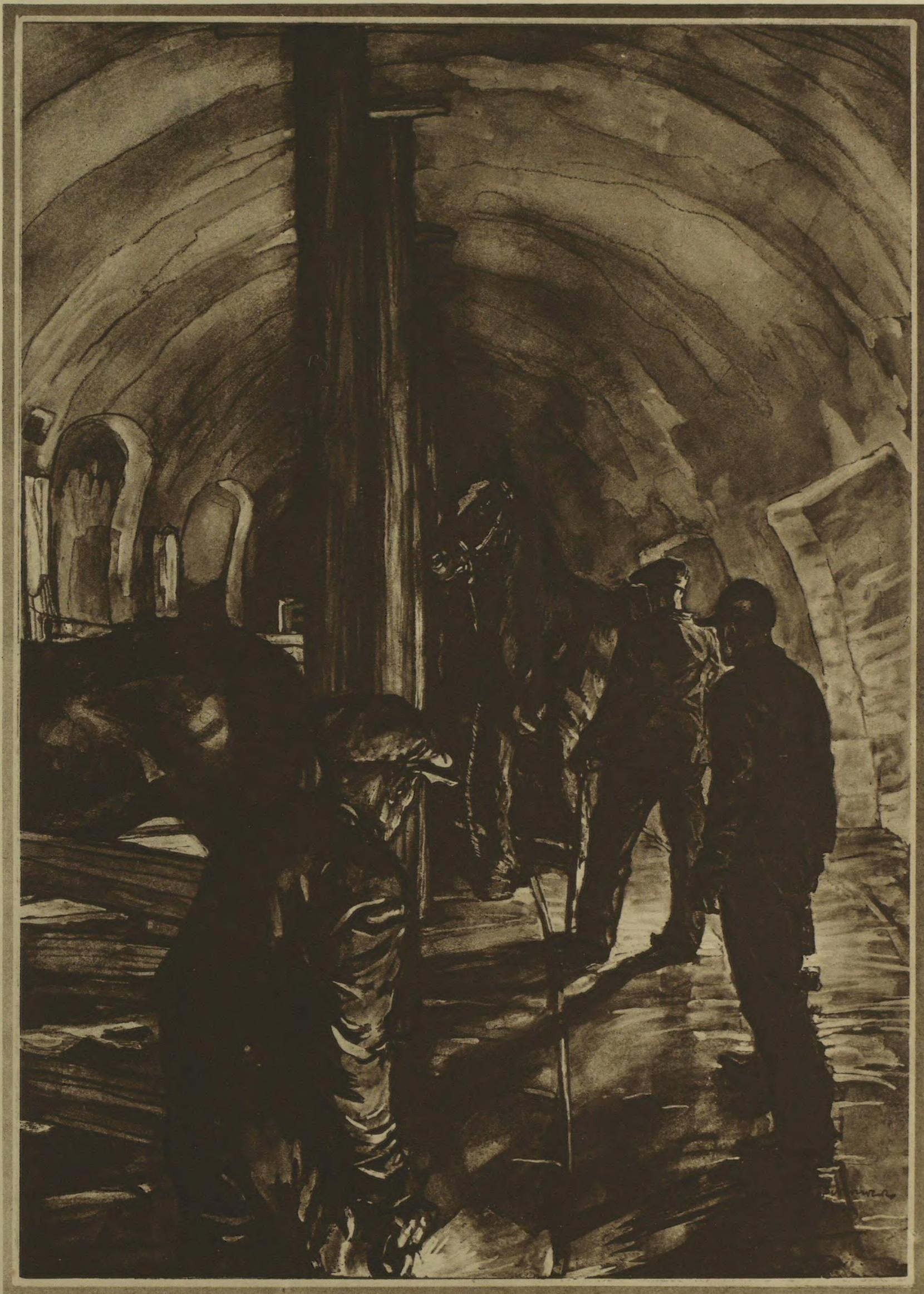
THE LATE MR. EGERTON CASTLE: FAMOUS NOVELIST AND SWORDSMAN.

Dr. Sanday died on September 16, in his seventy-eighth year. He resigned the Lady Margaret Chair of Divinity at Oxford last year, after holding it since 1895.—Lord Faber died on September 17, in his seventy-fourth year. He was closely concerned with banking and finance in general. His journalistic enterprise was confined chiefly to the "Yorkshire Post" and its associate newspapers. From 1901 until 1906, when he received his peerage, he was M.P. for Andover. The peerage becomes extinct.—Sir William Meyer is one of the ablest men of the Indian Civil Service. Thirty-seven of his sixty years were spent in India. During the Mesopotamian campaign breakdown, in 1915-1916, it was alleged that he had been over-parsimonious; but this was disproved.—Sir Edmund Ironside will not replace Sir Aylmer Haldane as Commander-in-Chief in Mesopotamia, but will receive a Divisional Command under him in Mesopotamia or Persia.—From left to right in the photograph of the M.C.C. team are: Hendren; Woolley; (missing

the man standing at the back); Dolphin; Waddington; Howell; Rhodes; Col. J. W. H. T. Douglas; Russell; Mr. P. F. Warner, who went to see the team off; Mr. E. R. Wilson; Hearne; Mr. P. G. H. Fender; and Makepeace. Hobbs, Strudwick, and Parkin arranged to join the ship at Toulon. At that time Mr. V. C. W. Jupp had not made up his mind whether he could go or not, and it was stated that if he could not accept the invitation, Hitch would join the team.—Sir William Mather was Chairman of the iron and engineering works of Messrs. Mather and Platt, of Salford. He was a great educationist; and was so firm a believer in the eight-hours' system that he introduced it into his own works on his own initiative.—Mr. Egerton Castle was born in March 1858. His first book was "Schools and Masters of Fence"; his first novel was "Consequences," in 1891. With his marriage came collaboration with his wife, and the stories of Agnes and Egerton Castle became world-known.

900 FEET BELOW GROUND: THE STABLES IN A SOUTH WALES COLLIERY.

DRAWN BY STEVEN SPURRIER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN SOUTH WALES.



The pit horses are, as it were, shunting-engines, compared with the ordinary railway engines used for goods and passenger traffic; that is to say, they supplement the cables which draw the empty or coal-filled "trams" into and out of the colliery workings, by drawing the trams from the stalls to the main headings and also, at pit bottom, by hauling them over points, and so on. The

stables are spacious and well looked after. Each contains from twenty to thirty stalls, lit by electricity, and thoroughly ventilated. Each horse has a loose box to itself. The horses, which are very well treated, work for two or three weeks, and are then taken above ground and put out to grass for as long as may be deemed necessary.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

THE WORLD OF THE THEATRE.



DISCUSSING Molnar, the Hungarian dramatist, in the days when "The Devil" came to London and did not stay long, one of his compatriots said: "He has much talent, but there is a touch of the savage in him." He did not mean that Molnar was uncouth in the ordinary sense of the word, but that he had an archaic mind with eerie visions which he attempts to materialise. Thus, his plays sometimes hover between the realistic and the ethereal, and, as he is not profoundly scientific or poetic by nature, but an exceedingly shrewd and accurate observer of life, he succeeds in the representation of the former and fails in his flights towards the unknown. That is precisely the case of "The Daisy." With a touch as sure and as telling as the chronicles of Hugues le Roux's famous book on the Mountebanks, he depicts the *milieu* and the characters of people of the fairs. We are outside the booths of the merry-go-round, but in description we see its glamour, its fascination, the weird morals of its workers. "The Daisy," well-beloved of all women, handsome, fickle, vain, brutal, yet with the heart of a child; the buxom owner of the show, who would pay him for labour and love; the wanton gambler, in whom there lurks cupidity and crime; the smart servant-girl, who understands life and the value of self-preservation; in contrast, the pale, fair Julia, who forsakes home and birth and fortune because the lure of sex is stronger than duty—all these characters, until they sidle towards the melodramatic, are real. They seem to smell of paraffin and the peculiar fragrance that pervades a fair. When, anon, the flaxen girl has wedded her idol, shares his misery, his hunger, accepts his blows, bears him promise of child; when he, to still the pangs of hunger, is tempted to murder, repents in time, and, in mortal fear of capture, stabs himself with the very knife he stole to kill another, we are in the see-saw between realism and good, strong, old-fashioned melodrama. The characters remain fairly lifelike, but the action becomes fantastic. "The Daisy," as we know him, would have accepted money from his admiring former employer; there was no need for murder. But we forget that, for the tale is dramatically told, and the scene when the wife caresses the dead body of him whom she loved beyond blows and penury for the sake of coming motherhood, is moving, despite its gruesomeness. Then, suddenly, the super-human steps in, the Court of the Beyond, where sinners are tried, sentenced to purgatory, and in requital of penance allowed to return to earth to fulfil that which they had left undone. And now we are bewildered: we feel that the author wished to handle something beyond his grasp, that he himself drifted in uncertainty, for the Divine trial fringes on the absurd; and when "the Daisy" comes back to earth to meet his widow and his now fourteen-year-old child, it is not to bring comfort, but to strike his offspring as he struck her mother before. What does it mean? For the life of me I do not know. All I can disentangle with difficulty is that the love of some women is so great that it would endure sufferings in submission, and bear no ill-will against the man who made life a hell yet was the world to her. No doubt the intention is fine, but I wish that it had been more clearly expressed. As it is, we go in wonderment, with some appreciation of the adaptation by Messrs. O. Shillingford and A. L. Ellis, but more puzzled than satisfied. There is nothing but praise for the play's chief exponents,

By J. T. GREIN.

especially Miss Mary Merrill, whose delicacy of touch is truly wonderful; Mr. Caine, and Miss Susan Sheldon—both realistic and sound.

I shrewdly suspect that Mr. Reginald Berkeley's delightful comedy, "French Leave," is not merely a child of fantasy, but that it is founded on facts. Somewhere in the background of my memory there lingers the tale of the young Parisian wife who was so deeply in love with, and lonely without, her husband that when she had discovered his soft billet on the Staff in a château somewhere near the firing line, she went there, took the vacant place



STARRING IN "TOSCA": MISS ETHEL IRVING AND HER LEADING MAN, MR. LYN HARDING.

"The Unknown" has moved from the Aldwych to the Lyric, and, two days ago, Miss Ethel Irving opened at the former theatre with "Tosca," which, when "tried on the dog" at Brighton recently, gave every prospect of being a success.

of housemaid, and surprised her husband at dinner with the offer of "Du potage, Monsieur." It goes without saying that all the other officers fell in love with her, that the husband became jealous,

freshness, to say nothing of a humorous corporal and a private, seem to have a jolly good time with a capacious French landlady. Suddenly this dear, hospitable, French body acquires a daughter, as pretty a minx as ever entered a mess-room. She had bribed her hostess to play the part, to give a surprise to her husband. She was quite English, but she spoke French with grace, so for the time being her identity remained undiscovered except by the husband, who was in a great "stew," and watched the overtures of the old General and the amorous young blood with a fierce and jaundiced eye. Before long the fair charmer plunged all her male companions into a mild form of agreeable lunacy: and when the General got at the truth, there was the devil to pay, for there were warnings of a female spy round the camp, and, besides, there was a possibility of a court-martial, as discipline forbade the presence of women in soldiers' quarters under heavy pains. Now the cleverness of the little play is not the creation of the muddle, but its ingenious disentanglement. Rarely has the third act of a farce been brought to so logical a conclusion. And not only that: just towards the end, when the General threatens punishment and the young wife defies him with a threat of exposure of his advances, the author manages to introduce a pretty touch of sentiment which mellows the old warrior, who sentences her to be brought back to Paris under the escort of a trusted officer—her husband. It was all very entertaining, and full of bright dialogue and excellent, in a humorous way, lifelike characterisations of the various soldiers. The acting, too, was perfection. Miss Doris Lytton was a bewitching mock-Parisienne; the old General of Mr. Morand, the young officer of Mr. Henry Kendall, the Corporal of Mr. Charles Groves were masterly vignettes of military types; add to these the neat touches of Miss Gladys Dale, Mr. Arthur Cleave, and M. Georges de Warfaz, and there is an *ensemble* beyond reproach. As for the play, it is so vivid and so cosmopolitan in spirit that it deserves to be adapted to the stages of all the Allies and neutrals. It is sure of an international welcome.

A pretty London Idyll is "Cherry," and Marie Blanche in the leading part is a "divette" as distinguished as our stage has known since Gertie Millar's heyday. Ere long she will get a firm hold as a much sought-after comédienne, for she is richly endowed with grace of personality,

with the smile that gladdens, with a fine and commanding voice, with immense *savoir-faire*, and an intelligence which illuminates all she does. And doesn't she work hard—not with effort, but with zest—in the right 'Ampstead 'Eath bank-holiday spirit—one of the few manifestations that prove how truly gay London is at heart. What attracted me most in Miss Marie Blanche's acting was not the artistic side, but the human side of her creation of Cherry, the coster-girl who for a brief spell strayed among gentlefolk, and was only too happy to give up the part of the fish out of water. If she has not lived among costers she must be a London pilgrim of rare powers of observation. From top to toe, she is the "donah" of East London's romance, and so inspiring is her gaiety that all her partners, from hero to chorus, fit in the scheme, which is a merry idealisation of an angle of merry life in the old city. Mr. Knoblock's part of the entertainment is all it should be: it is racy of the soil. Not so the music of Mr. Melville Gideon, which is melodious in parts, but rarely echoes the humour and the sentiment of Cockayne.



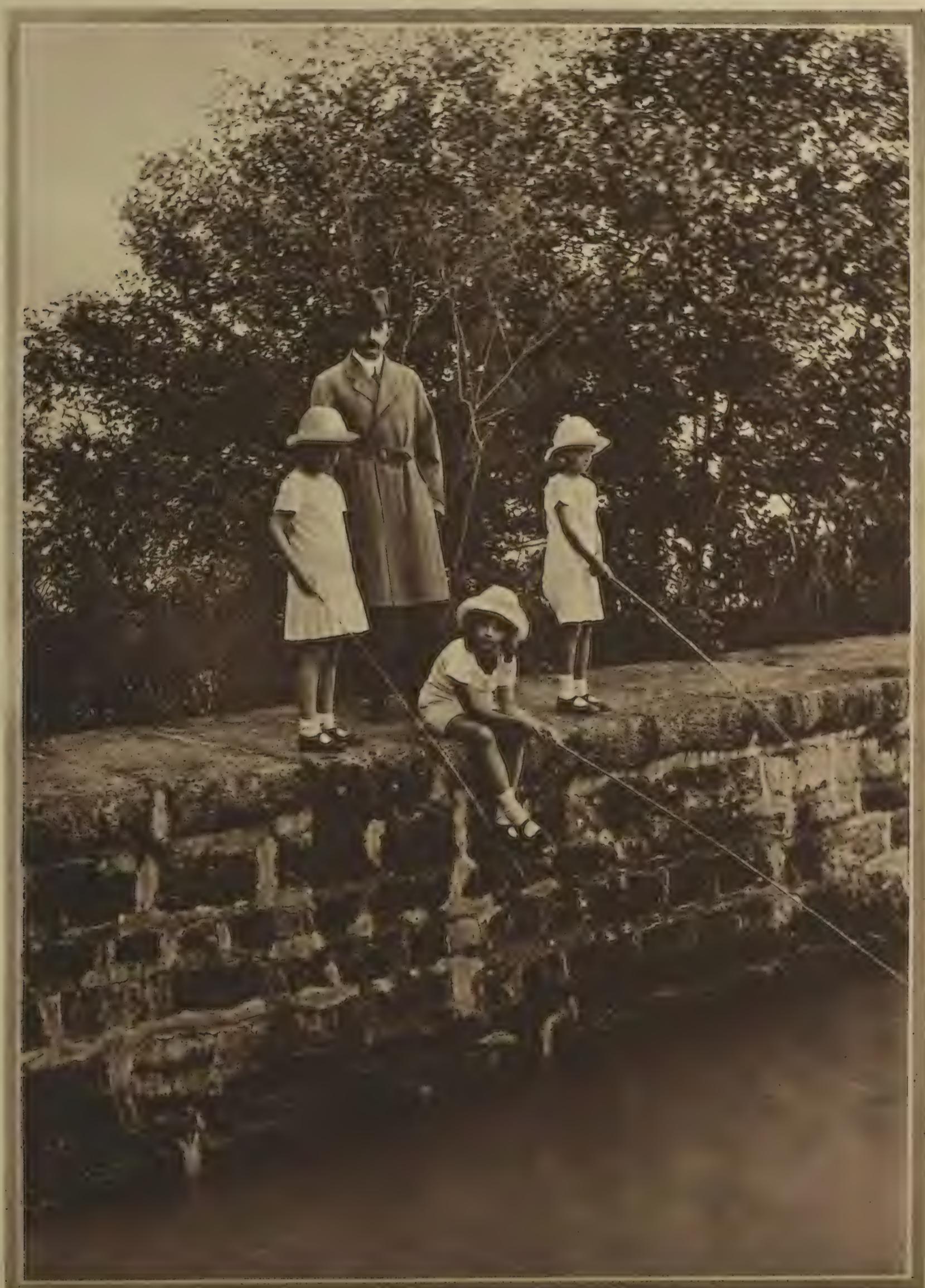
A THRILLING MOMENT IN "THE HAND OF DEATH": PROFESSOR CHARRIER (MR. GEORGE BEALBY) AND ELISE CHARRIER (MISS SYBIL THORNDIKE).

The Little Theatre is intended to be London's Grand Guignol, and the *pièce de résistance* in its first bill of fare is certainly not deficient in thrills. Our photograph shows the moment when the father—Professor Charrier—is preparing to make an incision before connecting up the heart-stimulating machine with his daughter, who has died after a motor accident.

and that he took care to send her back to Paris with French leave and great dispatch. (Historical.) Mr. Berkeley has worked a similar theme on more English lines, and he has succeeded beyond the dreams of the joy of living. Here we are in an English happy nook at the front, where a General of the good old pattern, a Staff Captain up-to-date, and a young blood of the "pippies"

PLOTTING IN EXILE? THE LAST RULER OF THE "RAMSHACKLE EMPIRE."

PHOTOGRAPH BY DE LALANCY.



SEEKING TO BE HEAD OF A MONARCHY "IN A REDUCED EDITION"? THE EX-EMPEROR KARL, AT PRANGINS—
WITH THE FORMER CROWN PRINCE, THE ARCHDUCHESS ADELAIDE, AND ARCHDUKE FELIX.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the "Observer," new intrigues of the Hapsburgs with the Monarchists in that capital have come to light, and there has been established the Vienna Club, which, it is alleged, is used for monarchical propaganda work. The writer says further: "At the little place of Prangins, the residence of the ex-Emperor Karl, the Hapsburg conspirators have their headquarters. Karl is reported to be rather passive, downhearted and unenterprising, but his wife, the ex-Empress Zita, who is brimful of energy, his very dangerous

mother-in-law, and his other ambitious relations of the Houses of Parma and Braganza, who during the war incessantly brewed and plotted all sorts of intrigues, are laying mines to blow up the Republic and re-establish the Monarchy in a reduced edition . . ." In our photograph, the ex-Emperor is seen with three of his six children—the Archduchess Adelaide (left); the former Crown Prince Otto (seated), and Archduke Felix. The ex-Emperor married Princess Zita, daughter of Robert, Duke of Parma, in 1911.

SHIPS "STEPPING" FROM SEA-LEVEL TO LAKE-LEVEL AND DOWN AGAIN: AN EIGHTY-FIVE-FOOT CLIMB.

DRAWN BY

H. W. KOEKHOEK.



WATERS OVER WHICH THE "RENNOWN" MADE A RECORD, WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES AND A VIEW OF THE

The panoramic diagram reproduced above shows, in exaggerated form for the sake of clearness, how a succession of locks on the Panama Canal raises any ship using it from sea-level to the level of Lake Gatun, which is 85 ft. higher, and then lets her down again to sea-level. The Canal is now almost in proper working order, the trouble arising from the slides in the Culebra Cut having been practically overcome; and H.M.S. "Renown," with the Prince of Wales on board, made a record on her recent trip through. It will be remembered that General Gorgas, U.S.A., whose relentless campaign against the stegomyia mosquito eliminated the danger of yellow fever from the Canal zone, and alone



ABOARD: THE PANAMA CANAL—ITS LOCK SYSTEM ILLUSTRATED DIAGRAMMATICALLY: DOUBLE LOCKS AT GATUN.

made the completion of the Canal possible, died recently in London, and was deservedly honoured by a public service in St. Paul's. Some idea of the immense task involved in constructing the Canal may be gained from the following statistics: Length, from sea to sea, 50 miles; bottom width of channel (maximum), 1000 ft.; bottom width of channel (minimum), 300 ft.; estimated total excavation, 185,537,766 cubic yards; total estimated concrete used, 5,000,000 cubic yards; numbers employed (maximum), 35,000; cost, £75,000,000. Against this compare the cost of the Suez Canal, which was £4,000,000; the Manchester Ship Canal, which was £3,000,000; and the Kiel Canal, which was £1,600,000.—[Copyrighted in the U.S. and Canada.]

DANCING TO HEALTH AND GRACE: EURHYTHMICS.

DRAWINGS BY J. SIMONT.



LIVING TANAGRA FIGURES: GRACEFUL DANCERS AT A SCHOOL OF EURHYTHMICS.



LEAPING EXERCISES FOR DANCING PUPILS: IN A SCHOOL IN PARIS.

The new mode of teaching dancing, now so popular in France, improvising steps according to the musical rhythm, has several schools, all with minor differences of method, but all alike grounded on the convincing principles of commonsense. Its exponents declare, in fact, that feminine beauty can only be completed by the harmonious development of the muscles, and that one can only momentarily give the appearance of beauty to a feeble body. Hence the necessity, when performing physical exercises, of stripping off a costume which prohibits freedom

of movement. One of the best-known schools for teaching physical training for women and girls and the new method of dancing is the Palestra, a women's athletic college conducted by Lieut. Hébert, late of the French Navy, at the fashionable watering-place of Deauville; and to-day these ideas are spreading rapidly, and have even reached the Universities. Another is that of Mme. Odic-Kintzel, where the studies that we show above were made. Mme. Odic-Kintzel insists on the joy that the pupils themselves find in the exercises. "At the first

[Continued opposite.]

"THE JOY OF ORDERED MOTION": THE DANCE AS "BEAUTY DOCTOR."

DRAWINGS BY J. SIMONT.



THE JOY OF THE FIRST VICTORIES OVER CLUMSINESS: SKILL, STRENGTH, AND HARMONY.



A LESSON FOR THE YOUNGER PUPILS: HIGH-STEPPING AND POSING ON THE POINTS OF THE TOES PRACTISED TO MUSIC.

Continued. [she says, "the beginners have the enchanting surprise of discovering the suppleness, energy, and poise of which they will be capable after a little training. And as already they feel in their hearts the certainty of succeeding, they laugh at the clumsiness of their undisciplined limbs, and at the lack of elegance in their attitudes betrayed by the absence of ordinary clothes. Then comes the joy of the first victories, and, with the help of music, the progress made is rapid. Not only skill and strength are gained, but also harmony, their

natural complement. There are no fixed rules for this teaching, which is regulated only by the feeling of poise and harmony in the smooth succession of movements. After the steps, leaps, and pirouettes, the figures by groups, and the roundelay of the preliminary training, and little easily learned ballets, we start 'dancing' Chopin, Grieg, and Debussy, and using these themes of yesterday and to-day the pupils who perform them do so with a grace that recalls the statuettes of Tanagra and Thebes."—[Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

NOT BORROWED FROM ANTIQUITY: SCIENTIFIC "CLASSICAL" DANCING THAT IS A MATTER OF YESTERDAY.

DRAWN BY J. SIMONT.



LIKE NAUSICAA AND HER MAIDENS: RHYTHMIC DANCES AND GAMES IN A FRENCH PARK—A STUDY IN THE PRACTICE OF THE NEW PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The new school of dancing which has made such strides in France during the last year or two, and is beginning to spread into this country and to America in particular, has little in it that is classical, save the costume. M. G. Demeny, a professor of physical training, of the city of Paris, who has just published a very interesting study, specially intended for the use of young girls, on "L'Education et l'Harmonie des Mouvements," gives it as his opinion that "we borrow

nothing from antiquity; the profound scientific knowledge of our movements is a matter of yesterday, and has its birth here in France." Pioneers of this new movement are M. Dalcozo; Raymond and Isadora Duncan; and Lieut. Hébert, late of the French Navy. Perhaps the most astonishing thing about it is that the child pupils so appreciate the naturalness and freedom from restraint of the new dancing that they constantly practise it in their own spare time.

FROM FAR AND NEAR: NOTABLE EVENTS ILLUSTRATED.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AMERICAN COLONY IN JERUSALEM, AND C.N.



A DURBAR AT ES-SALT, IN TRANS-JORDANIA: AN AMNESTY FOR TWO OUTLAWS GRANTED BY SIR HERBERT SAMUEL.



IN THE TROUBLous KHYBER: THE ALI ZAFFAR POST ON THE INDO-AFGHAN FRONTIER, SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDED AGAINST AN AFRIDI ATTACK.



LIKE PERAMBULATING MEAT-SAFES: TRAMS IN BROOKLYN EQUIPPED WITH WIRE NETTING TO RUN THE GAUNTLET OF STRIKERS.



ON THE WAY TO PACIFY ARABS: SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE, IN THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT OF GILEAD.



AN AMBASSADOR'S WIFE AND FAMILY OFF TO THE UNITED STATES: LADY GEDDES AND HER FIVE CHILDREN; WITH SIR JOHN HENRY.

The two upper photographs show Sir Herbert Samuel travelling to and at Es-Salt, on the borders of Palestine and the Hauran, whither he went to pacify and reassure the Trans-Jordanian Arabs, nervous at the French occupation of Damascus, and desiring to come under British rule. While at Es-Salt, Sir Herbert granted an amnesty to two outlaws, who, having been implicated in the recent riots at Jerusalem, were in hiding in the vicinity of Es-Salt.—The frontier post photograph was taken at Ali Zaffar, which commands Landi Kotal, the highest point in the Khyber Pass. This post was twice attacked by Afridis on the night of

September 12, but they were beaten off with heavy loss. The dotted line shows the Indo-Afghan frontier.—During the recent tramway strike in Brooklyn, N.Y., hundreds of trams had to have their windows removed and wire-netting screens substituted, to protect the passengers from missiles thrown by the strikers. To guard the drivers and conductors, the front and back platforms were also screened.—On her return to America, to rejoin the British Ambassador there, Lady Geddes was accompanied by Sir John Henry, a friend of Sir Auckland's who served with him at the Ministry of National Service during the war.

WHY THE WORLD DOES NOT SPIN TRUE: OUR NON-RIGID EARTH.

DRAWN BY SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S.



THE POLE OF ROTATION WANDERING ROUND THE GEOGRAPHICAL POLE (OR POLE OF INERTIA):
A GRAPH ILLUSTRATING THE PERTURBATIONS OF THE EARTH'S AXIS.

It will be news to those not learned in such matters that the earth, instead of revolving steadily and steadily on a fixed axis, wobbles, somewhat in the manner of a shell fired from a gun whose rifling is partially worn. These "perturbations of the earth's axis," as they are called, were first properly investigated by Lord Kelvin, the famous Scottish scientist, in 1876; and to learn more about them, the latitudes of suitable stations extending round the world are continually determined

and reported on by the International Latitude Service. The chief cause of the wandering of the earth's axis is the shifts of material due to meteorological changes, such as long barometric fluctuations, or melting of polar ice. Seismic displacements are another cause. On another page will be found a note on this fascinating subject by Mr. Scriven Bolton, F.R.A.S., the well-known astronomer. (See p. 498).—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

BOOKS OF THE DAY

By E. B. OSBORN.

BRITISH politicians are trained to compromise, and they have never been able to understand that it is apt to be a fatal thing in war. It is, of course, the business of a Government to control the political, economic, financial, and diplomatic conduct of the struggle—to see that the leaders in the field have the maximum available resources of *materiel* and *personnel* for their co-ordinated purposes—but it is the height of folly, as history teaches in letters encarnadined, for the men at the back to attempt to dictate the strategy of the men at the front. It is the duty of the politicians to adopt the form of direction employed by Lincoln when he made Grant commander-in-chief, and told him to ask for what he wanted and use it as he thought fit in order to beat the South as soon as possible. At first Lincoln, who knew no military history and accepted the Lexington myth of the innate superiority of the citizen fighter to the professional soldier, did not give his generals a free hand. But, unlike the vast majority of politicians raised in a democratic environment (where the ballot comes to be regarded as deadlier than the bullet, and the tongue as mightier than the sword) he proved himself capable of profiting by the object-lessons of defeat and disillusionment, not being in the least afraid of the charge of inconsistency which causes the heart of the average politician to rattle like a dry pea in a bladder. If Mr. Lloyd George had had Lincoln's capacity for learning by experience as well as his ruthless will-to-victory, the folly of wasting men on "side-shows" would have been grasped by him long before the collapse of Russia enabled the Germans to launch the great

offensive in the spring of 1918, which cost us 300,000 casualties, and close on 1000 guns, and brought us to the very verge of disaster. Unfortunately, Mr. Lloyd George, who might have taken the advice of Sir William Robertson and other professional experts, was misled by that picturesque metaphor of the one continuous battle-front from the Channel to the Persian Gulf, and thought the war could be expeditiously and efficaciously finished off by rolling the enemy line up from East to West, beginning by smashing the Turk. Mr. J. L. Garvin and other eloquent writers confirmed him in this brilliant illusion. Month after month the new peril on the Western front, arising out of the Russian collapse, became more manifest, and the demands of our generals for additional forces to meet it more insistent; but the threatening storm was ignored, and a stream of men was poured into the Near East. When the German push began they were rushed back, and all our available resources at home utilised at once; and between March 21, 1918 and the Armistice, 740,642 men were sent to Haig. One fifth of this number would have saved Gough in March, and the men were in hand. Already these facts are so thoroughly established that no rhetorical camouflage of obsequious politicians and political journalists,

or of kept military experts (expert after the event) can possibly conceal them.

One military correspondent told the truth without fear or favour while the storm was brewing, and his criticism was so forcible that it was seriously suggested that the daily journal in which he delivered it should be suppressed. Where and how Colonel Repington got his information is a question answered in "*THE FIRST WORLD WAR, 1914-1918*" (Constable; 2 vols.; 42s. net). It was M. Clemenceau who said to him: "Stop the side-shows, and send us men." It is merely useless now to try to excuse Mr. Lloyd George's sins of commission and omission; yet that is what is being done, not only by the more devout votaries of the Prime Minister, but also by the journals which find the war an unseasonable topic for the moment (the tide of the reaction, however, is already ebbing, and people are beginning to read war-books again), or think with Uncle Toby that "wipe it up and say no more about it" is the best policy in regard to each successive

two or three years blinded so many well-meaning Labour leaders to the stern realities of national living. I have heard Mrs. Snowden talking red (even blood-red) revolution in an atmosphere thick with Yiddish, and she was, and still is, in sympathy with the Russian Revolution. But, though she went to Russia on behalf of a party, she is too much of a woman, too quick in her sympathies and keen in her intuition, to write as a mere partisan. She sets down what she saw in a sad and hungry and utterly disillusioned land with a swift, uncalculating candour which captures and retains the reader's confidence. As to what Bolshevism really means in practice, she leaves us in no doubt. It is a tyranny exercised by a minute Communist minority over a dumb, driven multitude—the momentary realisation of Lenin's idea that the destruction of modern civilisation can be accomplished by a small group working upon a mass of inflammable human beings, suffering from hunger and cold and unemployment. The Russian Bolsheviks seem to have taken a malicious pleasure in scoffing at the overt professions of some of their warmest admirers over here. When one of the delegates was presented to Trotsky as a conscientious objector who had served a term in prison, he who plays Marat to Lenin's Robespierre said:

"We can have nobody here who prefers peace and wants to stop the war." Every industrial worker between the ages of eighteen and forty, she points out, has to undergo compulsory military training; and, furthermore, "Russia has complete conscription of labour." The democratic ideal, again, has utterly vanished; "every townsmen has a vote, but five peasants together have only one vote; and yet the population of Russia is 80 per cent. peasant. The elections are not free, for voting is by show of hands, and those who vote against the Communist candidates are marked down." All the methods of the Tsarist Secret Police have been revived, and it was clear to Mrs. Snowden that everybody in Russia outside the Communist Party goes in terror of his liberty or life. Servants, she found, were most brutally treated by the reigning oligarchy. But one instinct is still free, in spite of Lenin's effort to suppress it in the name of freedom. "What I describe as true religion," writes this witness, "the living spirit of goodness in the hearts and minds of men, is growing in the very land where God is regarded as a counter-revolutionary and is branded officially as a traitor to mankind." As to when and how the Lenin-Trotsky autocracy will be destroyed, Mrs. Snowden attempts no forecast. It will be found, no doubt, that history has once again been plagiarising itself. For Soviet Russia is a state based on militarism, and it is inevitable that the military dictator must appear sooner or later. And then the Mongolian world-danger will reappear.



THE LIVINGSTONE-STANLEY STONE AT UJIJI, IN WHAT WAS FORMERLY GERMAN EAST AFRICA: WHERE THE AMERICAN EXPLORER MET THE GREAT MISSIONARY ON NOVEMBER 3, 1871.

This stone (which is, as will be seen, inscribed "Livingstone-Stanley—1871") was placed in position to commemorate the finding of Dr. Livingstone by Sir H. M. Stanley (as he afterwards became). Opposite we give a general view of the stone, showing also a part of the native town, and a reproduction of a drawing from our issue of August 10, 1872, showing the meeting.—[Photograph by Mr. T. A. Bains.]

exposure. Hence the curious fact that Colonel Repington's book is being acclaimed as a collection of quotable anecdotes—certainly they abound there, and we are shown the protagonists of the great war-years as flesh-and-blood creatures!—and its author cruelly complimented as a "female Margot," or a sort of Pepys in khaki. This is done, no doubt, that the drastic criticism it contains may be overlooked, and the services of the author as an educator of politicians in the rudiments of military art and science may be underestimated. It might have been better for his present purpose if he had left out all the flashlight photographs of the sayings and doings of social personages at home and abroad. But the adroit evasions of reviewers cannot prevent the book from surviving as the most powerful and pertinacious indictment of political interference with the operations of war which could possibly have been written.

Another all-important book is "*THROUGH BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA*" (Cassell; 5s. net), by Mrs. Philip Snowden, which has done more than anything else to clear away the mirage of an Earthly Paradise, realising all the aspirations and inspirations of sociological idealists, that has for

WHEN STANLEY MET LIVINGSTONE—AND NOW: A HISTORIC SPOT.

DRAWING FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"; PHOTOGRAPH BY T. A. BARNS.



This engraving, for which I supplied the material, represents my meeting with Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika; and is as correct as if the scene had been photographed.

H. M. Stanley

FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" OF AUGUST 10, 1872: H. M. STANLEY MEETING DR. LIVINGSTONE AT UJIFI, ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF LAKE TANGANYIKA, ON NOVEMBER 3, 1871.



FROM A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH: THE STONE AND THE MANGO-TREE MARKING THE SPOT, AT UJIFI, WHERE STANLEY AND LIVINGSTONE MET—SHOWING HOW LITTLE THE PLACE HAS CHANGED.

The illustrations given above are of peculiar interest. The drawing is from "The Illustrated London News" of August 10, 1872. Below it is Stanley's confirmation of its accuracy, in the words: "This engraving, for which I supplied the materials, represents my meeting with Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika; and is as correct as if the scene had been photographed. (Signed) : Henry M. Stanley." The photograph was taken during Mr. T. A. Barns's recent expedition, and shows the stone placed in position to mark the scene of the meeting. It will be remembered that Livingstone had been lost for years and that grave doubts

were felt as to his still being alive. To clear up these doubts, James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the "New York Herald," commissioned Stanley to travel into the interior and "find Dr. Livingstone." Stanley, who had been a correspondent for the "Herald" in the American Civil War, and had subsequently travelled extensively in Asia and Africa, succeeded in his quest, finding Livingstone at Ujiji, on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika; and it is related that Stanley, being economical in his use of words, accosted the man he had come thousands of miles to save with the classic salutation: "Dr. Livingstone, I believe?"

HOW THE FROG SINGS: A CURIOUS CHAPTER OF NATURAL HISTORY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DR. FRANK OVERTON, REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.



"BLOWING HIS BUBBLE": A "SPRING PEEPER" IN FULL SONG AMONG SWAMP RUSHES.



AUDIBLE SOMETIMES HALF A MILE OFF: A PRIMA DONNA OF LONG ISLAND MARSHES ON A TOP NOTE.



A POND VOCALIST THAT OFTEN SINGS WHILE SUBMERGED: A LEOPARD FROG GIVING ITS "PROLONGED SNORING NOTES."



GIFTED WITH A VIGOROUS SONG THAT "MAY SOUND LIKE AN INDIAN'S WAR WHOOP": FOWLER'S TOAD.



WITH A SONG OF A "SWEETNESS UNEQUALLED EXCEPT BY THE BLUE BIRD": THE "AMERICAN TOAD" GIVING ITS CALL.



SO NOCTURNAL AND SECRETIVE IN HABITS THAT NATURALISTS OFTEN DO NOT SEE IT FOR YEARS: A SPADE-FOOT TOAD IN SONG.

These remarkably interesting photographs, by Dr. Frank Overton, accompanied a series of notes by him in "Natural History," the journal of the American Museum of Natural History. They were taken during researches, made every spring for ten years, into the habits of the frogs in the marshes and ponds of Long Island, New York. Photography was only possible by flashlight at night, as the creatures are nocturnal in habits. Nos. 1 and 2 show the "Spring Peeper" (*Hyla crucifer*) making its call, or "song," and "blowing bubbles"—inflating the thin membrane of the throat pouch. The pouch is inflated through openings in the mouth and

acts as a resonator to increase the sound, which is high-pitched, clear, penetrating, and audible half a mile off. No. 3, the "leopard frog," often "sings" submerged. No. 4, "Fowler's toad" (*Bufo fowleri*), has a vigorous "war-whoop like" voice, of metallic quality and high-pitched. The song of No. 5, the "American toad" (*Bufo americanus*) "has a quality of sweetness," says Dr. Overton, "perhaps unequalled in nature in the spring, except by the song of the blue bird." The voice of No. 6, the "Spadefoot Toad" (*Scaphiopus holbrookii*), "is a noisy ker-rraw," like the frightened cry of a barnyard fowl caught at night.

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CRAMER. Full compass Pianette. Height 3 ft. 8 ins. Rosewood finished Case, full trichord, check repeater action, very sweet-toned instrument. Thoroughly reliable and recommended confidently. Sale Price £3 13 3 38 Gns. Or by 12 Quarterly Payments of £3 13 3 38 Gns.



CHAPPELL. Small Upright in Walnut Case. Height 3 ft. 10 in. Full compass, complete iron frame, full trichord, check action. Built especially to withstand extreme climatic changes. Good tone and touch. Sale Price 49 Gns. Or by 12 Quarterly Payments of £4 14 3



WESTERMEYER Short Grand. Length 5 ft 6 ins. Compass 7½ octaves, overstrung. Possesses powerful and pleasing quality of tone and a responsive touch. Sale Price £12 6 3 128 Gns. Or by 12 Quarterly Payments of £12 6 3 128 Gns.



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BROADWOOD PIANETTE. In Rosewood Case, square fall. Height, 3 ft. 4½ ins. Ivory keys, check action. The material and workmanship throughout are most reliable. Sale Price, 42 Gns. Or by 12 Quarterly Payments of £4 1 0

CRAMER, WOOD & CO. Walnut Case. Height, 4 ft. 1 in., with marqueterie centre panel. An excellent Piano for the student. Mellow tone and easy touch. Sale Price 44 Gns. Or by 12 Quarterly Payments of £4 4 9

JARRETT & GOUDGE. Walnut Case, with three bevelled panels, with incised gilt line and marqueterie centre. Height, 4 ft. 2 ins. Ivory keys. A good and reliable instrument in every way. Sale Price 49 Gns. Or by 12 Quarterly Payments of £4 14 3

HOPKINSON. Rosewood Case. Height, 3 ft. 11 ins. 7 octaves, dainty and attractive appearance. The tone is sweet and full. Of uniform quality throughout. Sale Price 58 Gns. Or by 12 Quarterly Payments of £5 17 3

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BROADWOOD. In Dark Rosewood Case, plain in character. Full trichord. Check action. Height, 4 ft. An instrument suitable for schoolroom use. Easy touch and clear tone. Sale Price 49 Gns. Or by 12 Quarterly Payments of £4 14 3

THURMER PIANETTE: In Dark Walnut Case, with neat marqueterie panel. Full compass, overstrung scale. Height, 3 ft. 10½ ins. Made of the best materials. Will stand hard wear. Fine quality of tone and excellent touch. Sale Price 65 Gns. Or by 12 Quarterly Payments of £5 5 3

GRANDS

BRINSMEAD SHORT GRAND. In Ebonised Case. Length, 6 ft. Overstrung scale, ivory keys, full compass. Reliable instrument representing splendid value. Sale Price 98 Gns. Or by 12 Quarterly Payments of £9 8 6

GORS & KALLMANN. Baby Grand in Rosewood Case on six legs. Length, 5 ft. 2 ins., overstrung scale. The tone is beautifully clear and resonant. A valuable addition to any drawing-room. Sale Price 168 Gns. Or by 12 Quarterly Payments of £16 3 0

KEMMLER SHORT GRAND. In Rosewood Case. Length, 5 ft. 9 ins. on three square legs. 7½ octaves, full, rich, round tone, combined with easy, flexible touch. Built by tone specialists. Sale Price 158 Gns. Or by 12 Quarterly Payments of £15 4 2

WALDSTEIN BABY GRAND. In Ebonised Case. Overstrung scale. Length, 5 ft. 4 ins. Compass, 7½ octaves, six legs. Highest grade materials and workmanship. Possesses a tone remarkable for depth and volume. Sale Price 177 Gns. Or by 12 Quarterly Payments of £17 0 9

MENZEL BIJOU GRAND. Rosewood Case. Length only, 4 ft. 7 ins. on twin legs. Possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in any makes of Grand Pianos of much greater length. Sale Price 175 Gns. Or by 12 Quarterly Payments of £16 17 0

MAX ADOLPH. Baby Grand in choice Satinwood Case. Length, 4 ft. 8½ ins. Overstrung, six legs. This Piano is recommended for a room where space is limited. The design is in good taste, and the tone free and mellow. Easy touch. Sale Price 186 Gns. Or by 12 Quarterly Payments of £17 18 3

ERARD SHORT GRAND. Rosewood Case. Length, 6 ft. Overstrung scale. Artistic quality and symmetrical design. Sale Price 250 Gns. Or by 12 Quarterly Payments of £24 1 3

PLAYERS

PIANOLA PIANO. By George Rogers and Sons, combined with the famous pneumatic action of the Æolian Company. In Dark Rosewood Case of good design. Height, 4 ft. 2 ins. Overstrung scale, will take 65-note Standard Rolls. A Player Piano of acknowledged reputation and of high quality in construction throughout. Sale Price 139 Gns. Or by 12 Quarterly Payments of £13 7 9

OBERMEIER IMPERIOLA. In Artistic Mahogany Case. Height, 4 ft. 7 ins. 7½ octaves, full scale 88 note, pneumatic action; fitted with bass and treble solo stops. Guaranteed for accuracy of expression and musical shading. The tone is of the musician's standard throughout; sweet, mellow, and resonant. Sale Price 178 Gns. Or by 12 Quarterly Payments of £17 2 9

KASTNER AUTO PIANO. In Rosewood Case. Overstrung scale, 88-note Standard Player action. Height, 4 ft. 2½ ins. Accent and soloist expression devices. This instrument can be operated with ease, and the result will give equal delight to performer and hearer. Sale Price 150 Gns. Or by 12 Quarterly Payments of £14 8 9

BROADWOOD. In Rosewood Case. Height, 4 ft. 7 ins. 7½ octaves. Overstrung, Standard 65-note pneumatic action. In construction a marvel of simplicity, while being paramount in effectiveness. Sale Price 160 Gns. Or by 12 Quarterly Payments of £15 8 0

NOTE.—All these Pianos have been used occasionally for high-class recitals or sent out on hire to good private houses.

PIANO SALE BOOK FREE!

LADIES' NEWS.

THE QUEEN and Princess Mary do most of their journeying in Scotland by motor-car. The Princess does, indeed, like to drive her pair of cobs in her own phaeton for short distances, and she is a capable and smart-looking whip. The Queen likes motoring very much, and has never been attached to horses like Queen Alexandra. Princess Mary's visit to Airlie Castle is said to have pleased her greatly, and the Dundeeites were charmed with her Royal Highness. The Duke of York has this week been at the Northern Meeting at Inverness, staying with The Mackintosh and Mrs. Mackintosh at Moy, a beautifully situated place within an easy motor run of Inverness. Among the people at the meeting were Baroness Burton, her husband, sons and daughter, Lord and Lady Lovat, and the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.

The coming winter can scarcely be contemplated without shivers of foreboding. We are threatened by meteorological experts with Arctic conditions, and our more energetic than amiable agitators are keen for a miners' strike. To take time by the forelock and prepare is the safest policy. I have before me one delightful way of preparing in the shape of a nice little book from Liberty's, Regent Street, showing a variety of down quilts, soft, warm, and light—far more healthful and quite as comfortable as a fire in the bedroom. They are filled with the best white down, and made of Liberty's world-famous fabrics—beautiful to look at and splendid to wear. The booklet, well illustrated and giving full details of these covetable things, will be sent to any reader on application. To prepare against is to prevent ills of cold, so a study of the booklet is a bit of real wisdom. Large numbers of these down quilts are on view in the show-rooms in Regent Street.

Hunting is to be very fine and very fashionable this coming season, according to expert accounts. The Prince of Wales is to hunt as his chief relaxation—whether with Pytchley or the Quorn, and the other celebrated Hunts in the Melton Mowbray district, has not been definitely stated, but a reliable stud of hunters is in readiness for our fine young Prince, who is a first-class horseman. Princess Mary looks forward to runs with the West Norfolk during the stays of the Court at Sandringham. There is about equal favour now for the side-saddle and the cross-saddle. The younger girls have learnt on the latter, but some of them are now taking to the side-saddle. This is due in a great measure to the smarter appearance a woman makes in the side-saddle. I have seen



ONE OF THE LATEST COATS AND SKIRTS.
The shortness of the skirt shows off to great advantage the slim ankles of its fair wearer, and the draped effect of the coat gives it a distinctly original note.

Photograph by General Photographic Agency.

some very fascinating waistcoats to be included in feminine hunting kits, so they will be in favour again. As a rule, however, the immaculately cut skirt and plain coat for the side-saddle will be worn. For the hunting field, dress for our sex is strictly business-like—none of the sloppiness of the Park equestrian attire is to be seen. The buff and blue uniform of the Beaufort is always favourite with ladies. The Quorn has the dark-brown mixture with pale grey-blue facings, adopted many years ago on the suggestion of the Countess of Lonsdale, when her husband was Master. The Pytchley has white facings; and a feature of the hunting kit of regular subscribers to a Hunt are its buttons. Many of these are very fascinating. The other day I saw a long brooch on which were five Hunt buttons, each of which the owner, a sportswoman of renown, had worn for more than one season.

The newest and smartest thing in dogs is the Alsatian wolf-hound. He is a handsome creature, with a distinct resemblance to his far-off cousin the wolf. It is necessary to make sure that the cousinship is sufficiently far off, or likenesses may go farther and prove less pleasant than in mere appearance. The Prime Minister brought home a St. Bernard from Switzerland. These are big beasts to feed and keep in houses, although they are great dears. Pekingese still keep their place as women's pets. It is to be hoped that the suggestion that they should be dyed to match dresses will not be followed; canine pets would certainly rather be dead dogs than dyed dogs. It is no easy matter to get a well-bred dog of any kind now. The stocks went down so greatly owing to rationing and the preoccupation of war work, and very high prices are now asked for them.

Straw embroideries in many colours will be seen on our autumn and winter dresses. They look very attractive, and are more like rich silk in appearance than what they really are. Bright red straw on a bottle-green cloth, or serge, or gabardine, will make a remarkably handsome effect. Black is being worked in white straw specially bleached, and brown in real ripe corn-colour. Emerald-green is a favourite colour for this embroidery, and so is peacock-blue. Wool embroideries are also being employed; they are, however, not quite so new. Those of straw we have seen before, but they have—not quite successfully—been employed on very light, ethereal fabrics, such as chiffon and georgette and taffeta mousseline. They go much better on more substantial materials. It is significant that one of our foremost authorities on Fashion had an exhibition for members of the Press in order that they might inform themselves reliably and at first hand.

A. E. L.

Ciro Pearls

ECONOMY IS THE WATCHWORD OF THE NATION.

IN SPITE OF THE POPULAR LOW PRICE OF CIRO PEARLS, THEIR QUALITY IS UNDIMINISHED. NUMEROUS PROOFS HAVE BEEN GIVEN OF THEIR MARVELLOUS LIKENESS TO THE REAL. EVERYWHERE CLIENTS ARE DELIGHTED WITH THEIR PURCHASES, AND WE ARE OVERWHELMED WITH THE MOST WONDERFUL TESTIMONY OF SATISFACTION.

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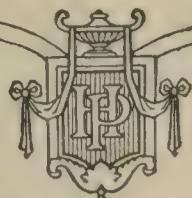
Our new booklet No. 16, just published, contains designs of all our new jewels mounted with Ciro Pearls (sent post free).

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Hotels Statler



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA.

NOTHING can show the detachment of what we may call the scientific mind—that is to say, the mind which strives after exact knowledge based upon ascertained fact—from the popular view of things better than the Presidential Address at this year's meeting of the British Association. While most of us are wallowing in the trough in which we are left by the cessation of a world-wide war, and are concerned with questions like disarmament, coal, prices, and labour, the purely scientific intellect turns from all such ephemeral subjects to the consideration of the depths of the ocean, and tries to picture for us the life led by their inhabitants. Nor is this due to any pre-occupation on the part of English men of science like Professor Herdman alone. In France, M. Berget in his new book, "Les Problèmes de l'Océan" (Flammarion), and in other works Professors Joubin and Thoulet, have addressed themselves to similar inquiries; while the oceanographic labours of the

Prince of Monaco are known all over the scientific world. All this must seem strange enough to the man in the street, who will not even support affairs like the Aquariums of London and Brighton, which were at one time founded for his instruction quite as much as for his amusement, and have failed to provide him with either.

Yet the depths of the ocean have a good deal more practical interest for all of us than is generally thought. The feeding of the world's population has been brought home to us by the results of the war as one of the most serious difficulties that have yet confronted the human race. We have been congratulating ourselves of late on the increase of the birth-rate, whereas it appears to some statisticians that if it continues to increase much

longer there will soon be more people born into the world than the earth can feed. The same problem has often been presented to small and scattered sections of the human race, but never to all earth's inhabitants at once, and has always been met by the migration of those who were starving to some more favoured spot where food was plentiful. But this was a process which in the natural course of things was bound to come to an end. Just as the wasteful course of farming in North America—which consisted in growing corn on virgin soil until the same soil was exhausted, and then moving on to other unexhausted territory—was doomed to stop

by the impossibility of finding more prairie to exploit, so the shifting of populations is likely to be more and more impracticable in future. Not only are all the



THE PERSIAN TOWN IN WHICH ENGLISH WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE CONCENTRATED DURING THE ARAB REBELLION: KARIND.

Karind lies on the Abi Karind (the River Karind), in the province of Kermanshah, among the Persian hills some distance from the Mesopotamian border. It served as a kind of hill station for the wives and families of English officers in Mesopotamia, and, on the outbreak of the Arab rebellion in that country, was at first quite isolated. It was, however, relieved by a British column recently.—[Photograph by J. Whitehead and Son.]

fertile tracts of the earth being filled up by nations who know how to use them, but those in possession are learning to defend themselves against aggression. In a little time—as the Germans have, perhaps, already learned—there may be no more worlds left to conquer.

In this state of things, however, the world may see the advisability of turning from the earth as the source from which we draw most of our food to the sea. This solution is not new, for, as has been shown a few weeks back in this column, it was probably the emergence of arboreal man upon the seashore at the deltas of great rivers which first gave him the easily obtained food, and therefore the leisure, which founded our civilisation. For the sea is the only field in which food fitted for the sustentation of man's life grows without culture. Fruit and nuts, which some faddists would proclaim the natural food of mankind, are but very sparsely scattered by nature over the earth's surface, and even under the most intense cultivation would never be plentiful enough to feed any but a small fraction of mankind. "Wheat and wine and

[Continued overleaf.]



WHERE 250 CASUALTIES OCCURRED ON SEPTEMBER 16: THE NEW YORK OFFICES OF J. P. MORGAN AND CO. (IN WALL STREET).

By the explosion of a bomb, probably placed by Bolsheviks, terrible loss of life was caused in the heart of New York's busy financial district at noon on September 16, the streets being full of people going to and coming from lunch, and Messrs. Morgan's offices, the destruction of which was clearly intended, standing at the corner of Broad Street and Wall Street, where the "Curb Market"—an unofficial stock exchange—is held. Nearly 50 people were killed or died subsequently of their injuries.—[Photograph by Topical.

"Health is the soul which animates all the enjoyments of Life."

—SIR WM. TEMPLE.

"Health is the soul which animates all the enjoyments of Life."

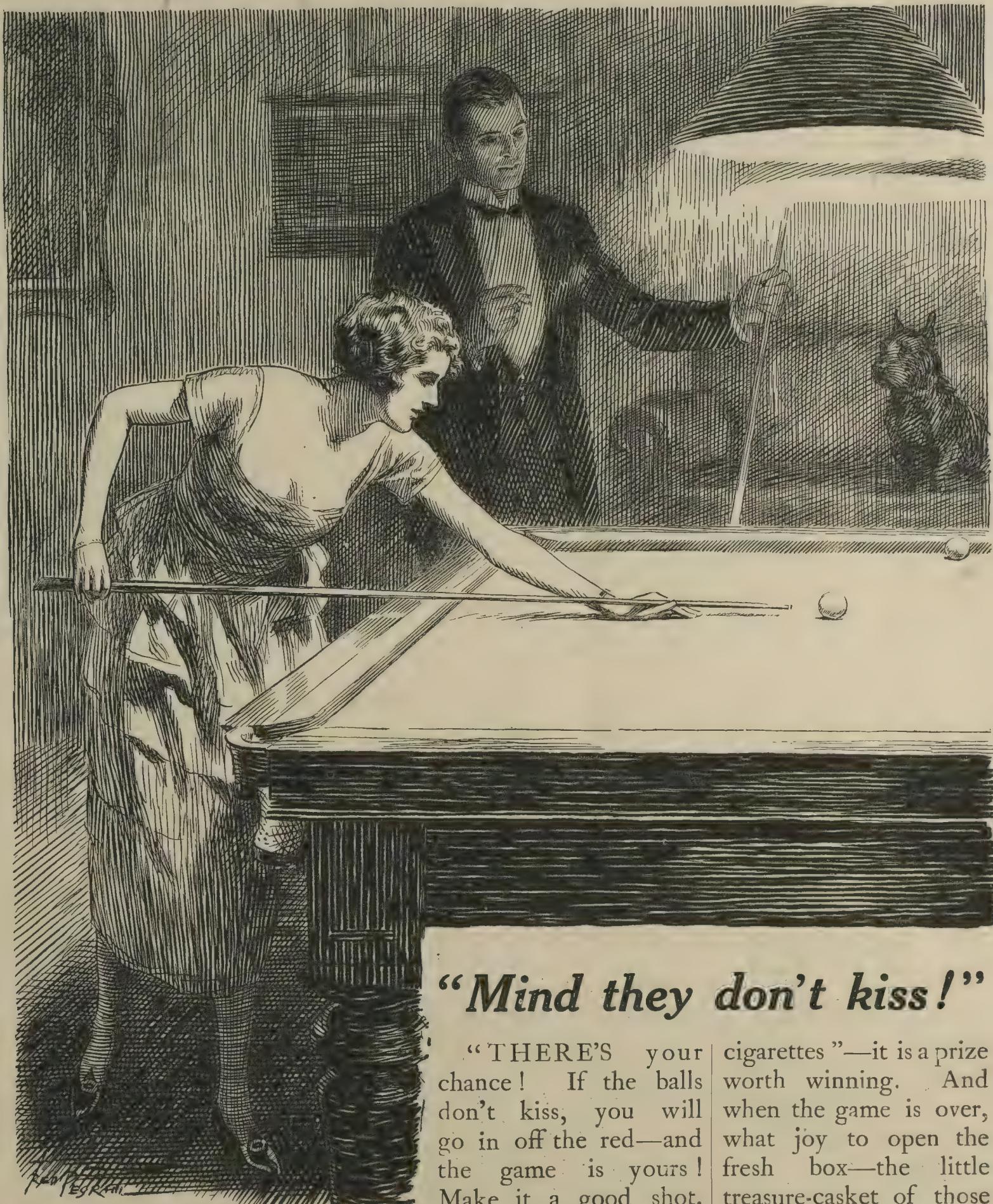
—SIR WM. TEMPLE.

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"THERE'S your chance! If the balls don't kiss, you will go in off the red—and the game is yours! Make it a good shot. Don't forget we're playing for a box of Kenilworths."

Needless to say, she did make it a good shot after that reminder. A hundred of "the only

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Kenilworth Cigarettes are made of mellow golden Virginia leaf, yielding a fascinating aroma. They will compare favourably with any Virginia Cigarettes you can obtain, no matter how high the price. Yet Kenilworths only cost 1/6 for 20, 3/8 for 50, 7/4 for 100.

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Continued.

oil," even to the poetical mind, leave but little dues to be stored; while cattle and sheep not only want careful tending, but feeding, even when there are wide and safe pastures on which they can partly shift for themselves. Yet all this time there is beside us the practically illimitable expanse of the ocean, producing a harvest of food which requires no ploughing or harrowing or sowing or reaping, but is there for anyone who cares to go and take it.

Is the supply of fish, however, inexhaustible? Formerly the answer to this question must have been in the negative, as most of us imagined that fish abounded only near the shores of inhabited lands. Now, however, this is seen not to be the case; and, as Professor Herdman informed his hearers, even the depths of the ocean, where it was thought life did not exist, is found to be teeming with creatures who can live on the *plankton*, or extremely minute organisms or débris of organisms to be found in all seawater. As our researches extend themselves we shall probably find that these creatures are themselves the prey of those above them—perhaps of those who make up for the absence of sunlight by providing lamps of their own; and these again of the more edible fishes known to us all. Hence the chain of the food-supply is all but endless, and while the waters cover more than half the earth's surface mankind need be in no fear of starvation. What should be done to cultivate and increase this harvest of the sea so as to make it even more accessible than it is at present, is another matter. England has made a fair beginning by her *Challenger* expeditions, but perhaps has not yet drawn level in this respect with little Monaco, tiniest of nations. Let us hope she will do better in the future.

F. L.

Messrs. A. and F. Pears, Ltd., the well-known soap-makers, have just received a new consignment of soap, which has been maturing for eight months in the special rooms set apart for that purpose in their works at Isleworth, near Richmond, and which is fully worthy of the claims they make for Pears' Soap. A new departure is the neat three-tablet box.

THE CULT OF THE POSTAGE STAMP.

BY FRED J. MELVILLE.

THE stamps of the new Republic of Latvia, or Lettland, have added considerably to the pictorial interest of our stamp collections. They are now being produced under the direction of a distinguished artist-engraver, M. Richard Sarrinsch, who is the chief of the Lettish Government Printing Works at Riga. He was formerly Art Director to the Russian Imperial Office for the Production of State Papers, at Petrograd, and he was largely

pretty issue marked the liberation of Lettgallen; and as recently as May 1 of this year, there was his admirably conceived design for stamps to commemorate the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly of Latvia. In this he portrayed Latvia as a young girl in the Lettish national costume, with her hand on the helm in the stern of a boat, which she is steering towards the sunrise. It was an appropriate allegory of the start of the new Parliament, and expressed well the aspirations of the young State. But, as the critics point out, the waves are still high, and the political sky is clouded—facts which only intensify the historic allusion in this allegory.

M. Sarrinsch's latest production is a set of Red Cross postage stamps for Latvia, which are sold at a supplement in excess of their actual postal franking value. The extra amount is collected on behalf of the Red Cross work. Thus the 20-kopec stamp sells for 30 kopecs, 10 kopecs being the Red Cross contribution. The values are: 20+10 kopecs, 40+15 kopecs, 50+20 kopecs, and 1 rouble+30 kopecs. The first three are just to hand, and the fourth value is expected shortly.

The design shows a Red Cross knight warding off Death with his shield, and protecting two wounded warriors. The counterpart of the design and the frame are in another colour, brown in the case of the 20 kopecs, blue for the 40 kopecs, and dark green for the 50 kopecs.

It is something of a curiosity to have an inscription on a stamp commemorative of the Peace Treaty of Versailles. This occurs on the German stamps overprinted for the plebiscite area of Allenstein, in East Prussia. The overprint quotes the Articles in the Treaty under which the plebiscite is provided: "Traité de Versailles. Art. 94 et 95."

Among the many interesting pictorial stamps issued by Belgium during and since the war, there was none commemorative of Termonde, which was deliberately and ruthlessly devastated by the Germans. One has now been issued, whereon (within a maroon-coloured frame) is a view in black of the beautiful town hall of Termonde. The denomination, 65 centimes, is an unusual one, but it is intended for use in paying a combined letter rate and express delivery or registration fee.



1, 2, and 3. Stamps of the new Republic of Latvia or Lettland, showing a Red Cross knight protecting two wounded soldiers from Death, shown in the background with a scythe. The 20-kopec stamp sells for 30 kopecs the 40-kopec for 55, and the 50-kopec for 70, the supplement being devoted to Red Cross funds. 4, 5, and 6. German stamps overprinted "Traité de Versailles. Art. 94 et 95," within a border bearing the words "Commission d'Administration et de plébiscite. Olsztyn-Allestein," for use in the plebiscite area of Allenstein, East Prussia. 7. Belgian 65-centimes, to commemorate the wanton destruction of Termonde (in Flemish, Dendermonde) by the Germans.—[Stamps supplied by Fred. J. Melville, 110, Strand, W.C.2.]

responsible for the high degree of typographical excellence which always characterised the stamps of Russia until the Bolsheviks came. Sarrinsch had an adventurous escape from Petrograd, and has now found scope for his genius at Riga. He was responsible for the designs of the several very attractive commemorative issues of stamps in recent months, notably the stamps to celebrate the liberation of Courland from the Bolsheviks, showing a Lettish warrior slaying the Bolshevik dragon. Another

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7 6 by 4 6 ...	8 : 2 : 6	10	6	0	22 : 15 : 0	10 6 by 9 0 ...	22 : 15 : 0	13 6 by 11 3 ...	36 : 11 : 3	18 0 by 13 6 ...	58 : 10 : 0				20 0 by 13 6 ...	58 : 10 : 0			
9 0 .. 6 9 ...	14 : 12 : 6	12 0 .. 9 0 ...	26 : 0 : 0	15 0 .. 11 3 ...	40 : 12 : 6	10 6 .. 6 9 ...	26 : 10 : 0	15 0 .. 13 6 ...	48 : 15 : 0	20 0 .. 15 9 ...	75 : 19 : 6				19 6 .. 13 6 ...	57 : 10 : 6			
10 6 .. 6 9 ...	17 : 1 : 3	12 0 .. 11 3 ...	32 : 10 : 0	15 0 .. 13 6 ...															

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7 6 by 4 6 ...	7 : 7 : 6	10 6 by 9 0 ...	20 : 13 : 0	12 0 .. 11 3 ...	29 : 10 : 0	16 6 by 13 6 ...	48 : 13 : 6			18 0 .. 13 6 ...	53 : 2 : 6				19 6 .. 13 6 ...	57 : 10 : 6			
9 0 .. 6 9 ...	13 : 5 : 6	12 0 .. 9 0 ...	23 : 12 : 0	13 6 .. 11 3 ...	33 : 3 : 9	18 0 .. 13 6 ...	53 : 2 : 6			20 0 .. 15 9 ...	75 : 19 : 6				21 0 .. 13 6 ...	57 : 10 : 6			
10 6 .. 6 9 ...	15 : 9 : 9	13 6 .. 9 0 ...	26 : 11 : 0	15 0 .. 11 3 ...	36 : 17 : 6	19 6 .. 13 6 ...	57 : 10 : 6												

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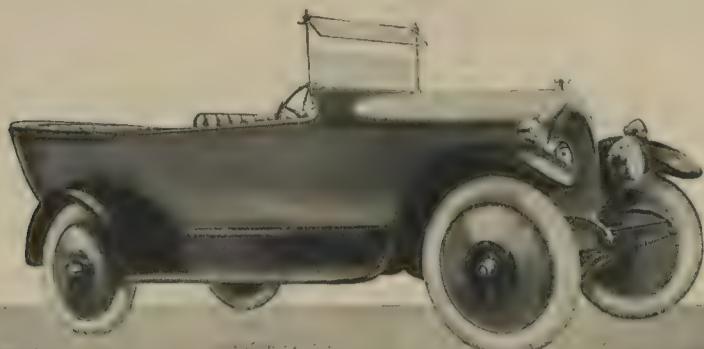
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10 6 by 9 6 ...	37 : 10 : 0	13 0 by 11 6 ...	56 : 5 : 0	15 0 by 12 0 ...	67 : 10 : 0	18 0 by 12 0 ...	81 : 0 : 0			19 0 .. 13 6 ...	96 : 7 : 6				20 0 .. 15 0 ...	112 : 0 : 0			
11 0 .. 8 6 ...	36 : 13 : 6	14 0 .. 10 0 ...	52 : 10 : 0	16 6 .. 12 0 ...	74 : 5 : 0	17 0 .. 12 0 ...	76 : 10 : 0			20 0 .. 15 0 ...	112 : 0 : 0								
12 0 .. 9 0 ...	40 : 10 : 6	14 0 .. 12 0 ...	63 : 5 : 0	17 0 .. 13 0 ...	85 : 7 : 6	17 6 .. 13 0 ...													
13 0 .. 9 6 ...	46 : 7 : 6	15 0 .. 9 6 ...	53 : 10 : 0																

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE ROMANTIC YOUNG LADY." AT THE ROYALTY.

THE play of the week has been found in yet another importation from Spain—G. Martinez Sierra's "Romantic Young Lady," done into English by Mr. and Mrs. Granville Barker; and if Spain has more such works in its national repertory, it is to be hoped we may have them. The play has the spirit of Cervantes, and some of its characters have affinities with those he immortalised. The wise and tender grandmother, sympathetic towards the vagaries of young love, the maid-servant who identifies herself with her mistress, talks freely to her, and wonders what they are going to do in Heaven when three husbands lay claim to the dame's affections—how true are these to the tradition of Spanish humour! They could not have better representatives than Miss Mary Rorke and Miss Barbara Gott. Even the three brothers, who tease romantic young Rosario so mercilessly, contrive to convey some of the Spanish atmosphere; let their names, then, be mentioned. Mr. H. W. Furniss, Mr. Tarver Penna, and Mr. Lionel Westlake. But it is Rosario herself, impersonated by Miss Joyce Carey, who makes the story fragrant, and lends it half its vivacity. Impatient this child, still hovering on the brink of womanhood, because her brothers do things out in the world, and she must wait for something to happen, she is blessed by her creator with an adventure which even her romantic fancy could not better. For through her window one windy night blows in a hat, and after it comes its owner; in the dark her hair becomes tangled with his shirt-stud and sleeve-links, and there is storm within as well as outside the house. Did she but know it, this visitor of hers is her favourite novelist. But he pretends the novelist is his friend, gives her a letter of introduction to himself, and so later on finds himself ordered by her out of his own home. The drollery of the action never flags, and yet the



FORCED TO CAMP OUT: INHABITANTS OF FIVIZZANO, WHICH WAS VERY SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BY THE EARTHQUAKE.

Fivizzano has been very seriously damaged, and has a death-roll of a hundred. Our photograph shows survivors camping out. They have lost practically everything they possess.—[Photograph by T.P.A.]



RENDERED HOMELESS BY THE EARTHQUAKE: VICTIMS OF THE DISASTER IN TUSCANY.

The recent earthquake in Italy was felt severely at Florence, Pisa, Lucca, and throughout Central Italy, but was calamitous in the triangle between Florence, Modena, and Spezzia. Our photograph shows some of the refugees in a temporary camp. Funds are being collected for relief work, and may be transmitted through the Embassy, any Consulate, or through the British Italian Commercial Association, 12, Nicholas Lane, or sent to the Director of the "Nuovo Giornale," Florence, who has organised a motor relief service. English contributors will have the satisfaction of knowing that, owing to the rate of exchange, their gifts will have three to four times their normal value.

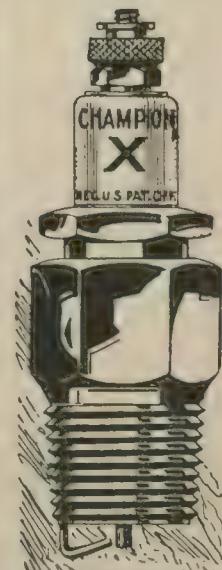
story remains human notwithstanding the burlesque treatment. Miss Joyce Carey makes the child-woman wonderfully alive and plausibly Spanish. You cannot say there is anything Spanish about Mr. Dennis Eadie as the novelist, but he is so urbane and easy that his English airs matter less perhaps than they ought to. What matters more certainly is that at the Royalty playgoers can promise themselves an evening of unstinted pleasure.

"LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK." AT THE LONDON PAVILION.

Mr. Cochran has supplied nothing brighter than the revue of "London, Paris, and New York," which now fills the stage of the London Pavilion. It abounds in colour, in high spirits, and in first-rate turns; it is refreshingly free from *longueurs*. Its artists are allowed to do what they can do well, and are not asked to make bricks without straw. Here is Mr. Nelson Keys in his happiest form. Here is Miss Georgia O'Ramey, an American actress with a rare sense of humour and a gift of getting quickly *en rapport* with an audience. Here are Mr. Charles Stone and Mr. Albert Bruno. Above all, here is Arthur Roberts, who seems almost to have got back his old magnetic touch. Here is Miss Nellie Taylor, singing as sweetly as ever; and here is a Spanish dancer, Miss Laura de Santelmo, whose work alone would make a visit to the Pavilion worth while.

On Monday, Sept. 20, Messrs. Harrods began an exhibition of Oriental rugs and carpets, a magnificent collection being shown, including specimens from Khorassan, Kirman, Herez, Sehna, Sarabend, Tabriz, Ispahan, Meshed, Bokhara, and Gorevan. The range of prices and of sizes was alike wide and the colours shown were of extraordinary beauty. Into these enchanting textures generations long forgotten have woven their stories of history and mystery, of love and life, of trees and plants and flowers, of birds of air and beasts of field, of strange customs, faiths, religions, to which but a few of the chosen hold the key.

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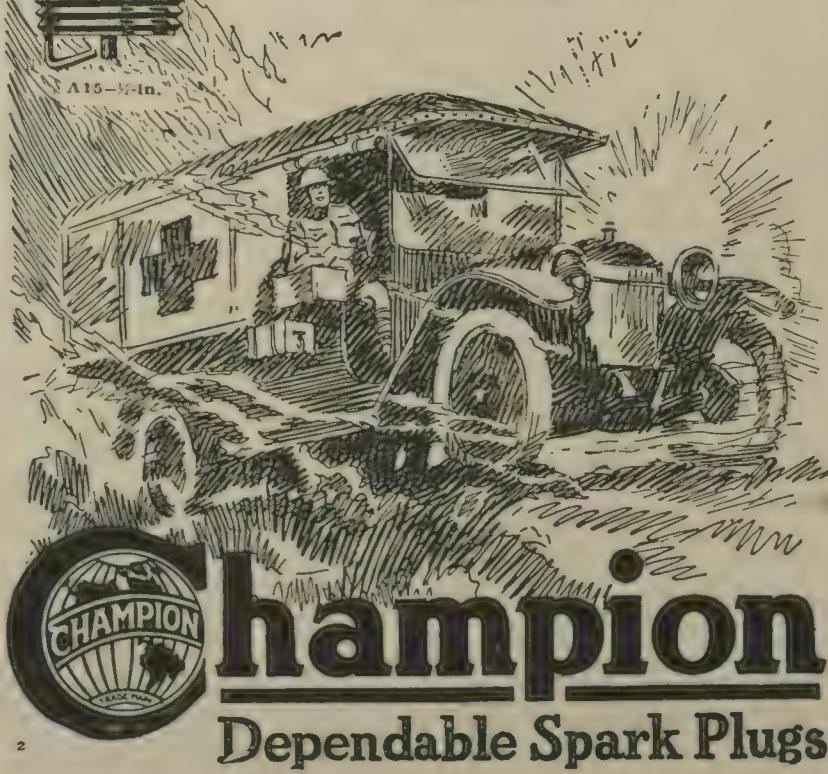


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The ideal place for Sharp's Super-Kreem, which is as sweet as Mary Pickford makes as many smiles as Charlie Chaplin, and has as many admirers as Douglas Fairbanks. Its creamy, rich, seductive flavour, combined with its purity and wholesomeness has made it the "STAR" amongst sweetmeats.



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By nourishing and strengthening the delicate skin tissues, Beetham's La-rola improves and maintains the complexion at its best.

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is a delightful, never-failing skin emollient, which effectively safeguards the skin and complexion against sun, wind, and the close atmosphere of a crowded room, etc. It imparts a delightful sense of coolness and freshness, removes and prevents all irritation and tan, keeps the complexion beautifully bright and clear, and the hands soft, smooth and white. Apply Beetham's La-rola both night and morning.

La-rola is quite economical at 1/6 and 2/6 per bottle, because it goes a long way.

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may be greatly improved by just a touch of "LA-ROLA ROSE BLOOM," which gives a perfectly natural tint to the cheeks. No one can tell it is artificial. It gives THE BEAUTY SPOT!
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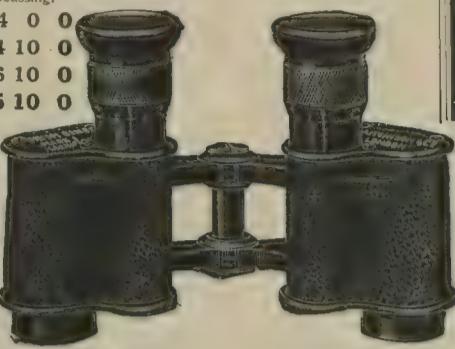
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There is at the present time a great demand for Milanese Silk Petticoats, and we have now in stock a large variety of new designs in this most reliable wearing material at really moderate prices.

Dainty Petticoat (as sketch) in good quality Milanese Silk, smartly cut shape, trimmed hemstitching and daintily embroidered. In black, ivory, navy, nigger, jade, saxe, sky, vieux rose, lilac, grey and biscuit.

Price
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In outsize 59/6.

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OUR NON-RIGID EARTH.

(See Picture on page 485.)

THE perturbations of the earth's axis were first properly investigated by Lord Kelvin in 1876. To learn more about these irregularities, the latitudes of suitable stations extending round the world are continually determined, and reports thereon are issued by the International Latitude Service. At each observing station changes in latitude are recorded, and, by a comparison of the results for each station, the deviation of the pole of rotation from the pole of figure is determined.

From accumulated data, it is seen that existing shifts of material, due to meteorological changes (long barometric fluctuations, melting of polar ice, etc.) are the chief cause of the wandering of the earth's axis. A sudden displacement of material usually affects the axis gradually, and the altered axis wanders round the geographical pole with an average period of 432 days, or six revolutions in 7½ years, until it is subdued by frictional effects

of tidal and elastic friction. Seismic and meteorological displacements are competent continually to renew this wandering of the pole. The centrifugal force round a variable axis denotes an elastic yielding of the entire earth. Sudden displacement of material, if uncompensated, creates an irregular axial movement; as in the case of the enormous amount of water which falls on Europe at certain times of the year, and the many months which must elapse before it gets back to the ocean again. Take also sub-oceanic subsidences, which, until compensated by water level, disturb the axis, as well as seismic disturbances along coast lines, unaccompanied by rise of land.

SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S.

The Hotel Cecil, which has been closed down for the greater part of the war, and which was well known to Service people under the ironical title of "The Bolo House" while it was the headquarters of the manifold activities of the R.A.F. in the later days of the war, will partially resume business on Oct. 4, which date

will see the reopening of its justly famous banqueting department, though the hotel will not be ready for the reception of visitors till some time later. In its pristine glory, the Cecil is said to have been the prototype of Arnold Bennett's "Grand Babylon Hotel," and there is no doubt that London will welcome the return of the Cecil to its pre-war activity.

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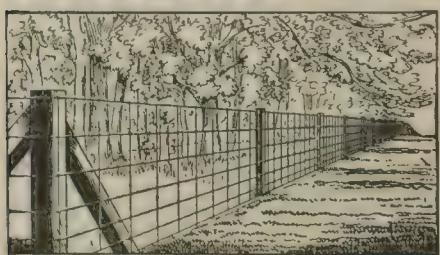
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Hedges invite trouble. They are the natural nurseries for most of the noxious weeds which later on infest your fields: they cause endless expense for repairs, besides robbing you of valuable land. Fence your fields with

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It has a mild flavour and smokes with a coolness unusual in so mild a blend. You smoke it down to the last dry ash—the special cut ensures that.

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Medium	6d	1/-	2/5	4/8
Hand Made	8d	1/4	3/4	6/8

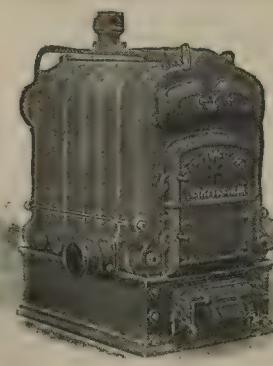
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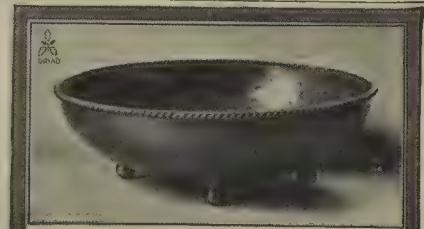
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THE ORIGINAL EUXESIS
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WITHOUT THE USE OF SOAP, WATER OR BRUSH.
Put a Tube in your Kit Bag.

The Label of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE EUXESIS is marked with Black Ink ONLY on a Yellow Ground and bears this TRADE MARK:

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"No children, no babies," the landladies say,
Though the Mothers are tired
with searching all day
But one door is open, no more need they roam.
There's a welcome for all at
the Church Army Home.



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*Tho' rents go up and prices rise,
To bring a sparkle to your eyes
Eat MELTIS.*

And console yourself with one thought. The quality of MELTIS cannot go up. It is 100% good quality. Calculating the rent increase will distract you if you have not got the MELTIS habit. You will feel "all good" if you eat MELTIS.

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Grocers and
Confectioners.



"It melts in
the mouth."

FOSTER CLARK'S

The Cream of all Custards—with its delightful creaminess—such an improvement on the old style custard. Sold in family packets and tins and small packets.

SWEETENED CREAM CUSTARD (pure cane sugar used), so helpful where the sugar difficulty is acute. Sold in family packets and small packets.

CREAM CUSTARD



Keeps Your Car Just Like New

Some car owners do not give their car the attention they should; they think to clean a car thoroughly is as tedious and laborious as washing a waggon. With Johnson's Prepared Wax a car can be cleaned and polished in twenty minutes, adding greatly to its appearance and value. It is easy to apply and does not require any hard work.

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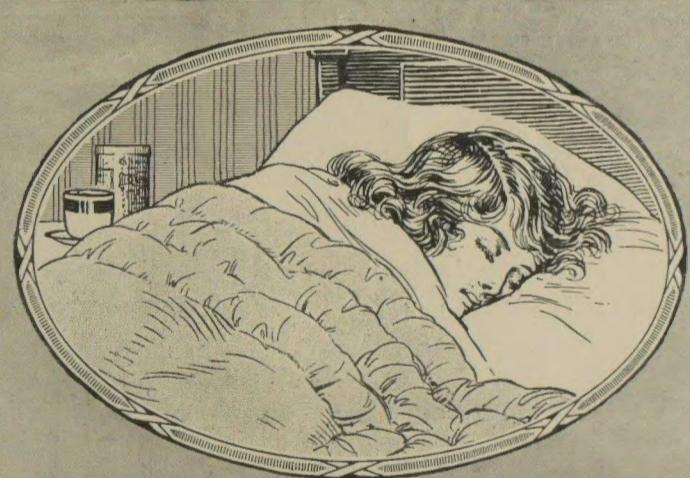
does not leave a sticky surface like most polishes do, it gives a highly polished finish and treats dirt like water on a duck's back. Car manufacturers recommend it to their dealers, who in turn advise car owners to always use it.

Write for a copy of our Free Booklet, "Keep your Car Young."

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There is nothing that can compare with Johnson's Prepared Wax for furniture, linoleum and woodwork. It cleans, polishes, and preserves the finish. Johnson's Prepared Wax is sold by most dealers. If yours cannot supply you, send us stamps or postal order for 2/6 and we will supply you—postage prepaid.

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All the nourishment, all the rich nerve and body building elements contained in ripe barley malt, creamy milk, fresh eggs and cocoa are presented in "Ovaltine" in a highly concentrated form. It makes a delicious and quickly prepared "night cap" which induces sleep in an entirely natural way.



One cup of "Ovaltine" supplies more nourishment than 7 cups of cocoa, 12 cups of beef extract or 3 eggs.

Of all Chemists & Stores at 1/6, 2/6 & 4/6

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Is There a Slump? On all hands one hears that there is a slump in the motor industry, and, to hear some talk, the impression would be gathered that there is no more hope left, and that business is definitely dead. Really, I cannot help thinking that the pessimists who talk thus would do better to go away for a holiday until a week before the Show, instead of trying to persuade people that there is no health left in the industry. Agreed that there is depression in all trades, it should be remembered that circumstances are not normal, what with threats of strikes here and lock-outs there; but the present conditions are but a passing phase, which is even now getting easier. Without pretending to be an economist, the way the whole question appeals to me is that there cannot be a real slump in trade until production has overtaken the demands of a world which is still terribly short of its normal stocks of everything. There may be waves of depression, due to accidental and passing causes, but a slump never! As to the condition of affairs in the motor world, did anybody with experience of the industry know business to be booming at this time of the year? In nearly twenty years' association with it, I have



A GOOD HILL-CLIMBER: AN AUSTIN TWENTY CAR ON SPREAD EAGLE HILL, MELBURY.

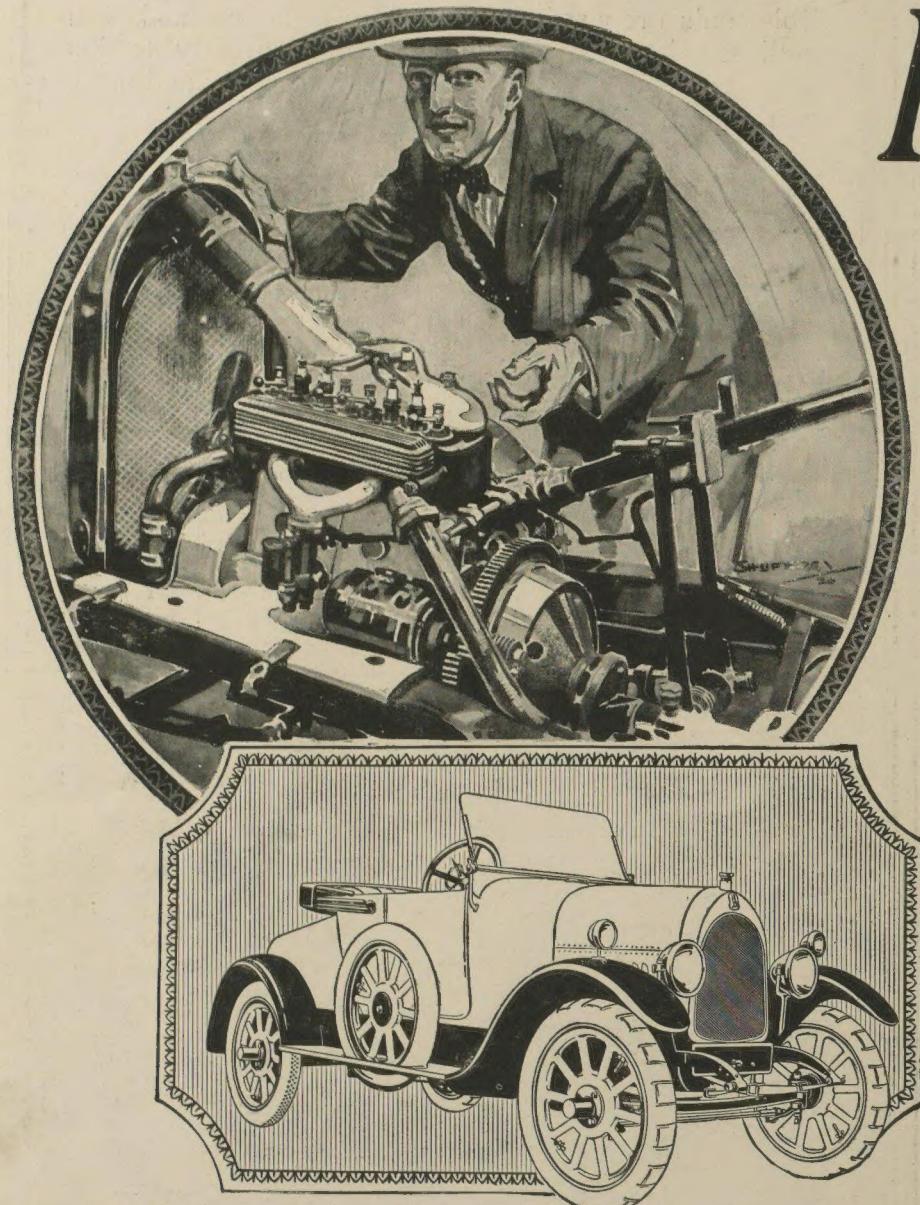
This car took first and second places on formula in the recently conducted Hampshire Automobile Club's hill-climb.

never known it to be anything but slack for a couple of months before the Show. No one who is not compelled by force of circumstances to buy cars does so until he has seen what is new, and what improvements have been made, and to do that he has to wait until the Show comes along. In a word, this is the time of seasonal slackness, and because of a state which is absolutely normal for the time of year—added to other accidental causes of which I have spoken—there are people who are doing their best, for what reason I cannot discern, to persuade us all that there is a slump. Obviously, the best way to cause such a slump is to talk about it, and that seems to be lost sight of by the talkers. I may be wrong, but I really cannot see any slump at all.

No More Premiums.

Doubtless, one of the reasons why there is talk of a slump is that the day of big premiums on cars has gone—and a good thing too. One can go into the West End or the Euston Road now and buy a car at list price, for immediate delivery. In fact, it is often possible to get one for rather less than this, whereas a couple of months ago the salesman would ask a premium of £100 over list price, even for a light car, and would not even raise the semblance

[Continued overleaf.]



Brief Specification—

Four-cylinder monobloc engine, 69 x 120 mm. Pressure-fed lubrication. Zenith Carburetor. H.T. Magneto ignition. Thermo syphon cooling. Leather to metal cone clutch. Three-speed and reverse. Spiral bevel drive. Detachable wheels. Electric starting and lighting.

Power & Economy —the Engine of the 11·9 BEAN

"The Bean is a delightful car to handle, its engine has an ample reserve of power (the car soared up Brooklands Test Hill and Sunrising Hill at over 15 m.p.h. on bottom gear), and above all it is a durable car."

"The Motor Owner."

"My experience of the Bean . . . I have an oil-tight engine (an excellent feature) which loses no oil at all and I find the acceleration very good—in fact, the excellence of the brakes, steering and acceleration make the Bean one of the handiest and fastest cars I have ever driven in traffic. My petrol consumption works out at 37 m.p.g."

A correspondent in the "Autocar."

Two-Seater Touring Model, with Dickey Seat at rear . . .	£600
Four-Seater Open Touring Model . . .	£650
Two-Seater Coupe, with Dickey Seat at rear . . .	£750
Four-Seater Coupe, All-Weather Model . . .	£825
Chassis . . .	£450



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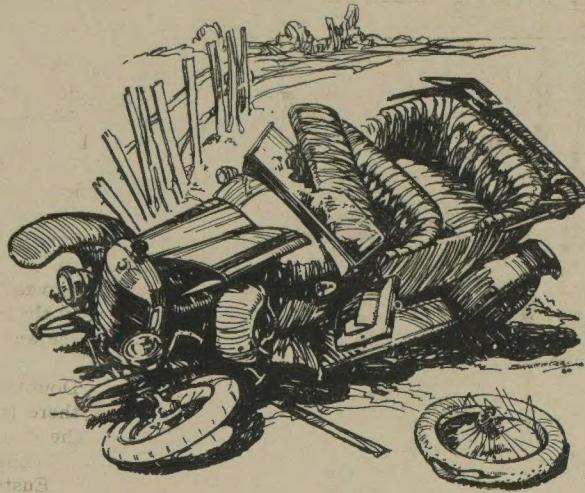
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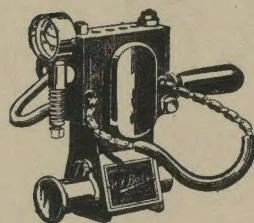
The Result of a Burst Tyre



The haunting fear of a burst tyre is one of the killjoys of motoring. A burst at high speed generally has serious consequences.

Examine your tyres frequently and vulcanize cuts in the covers with the H.F. "Baby" Vulcanizer, thus eliminating the risk of them developing into bursts. Be on the safe side.

The H.F. "Baby" Vulcanizer is supplied complete, ready for immediate use. Price, including tools, materials and touring case £7 7s. Od.



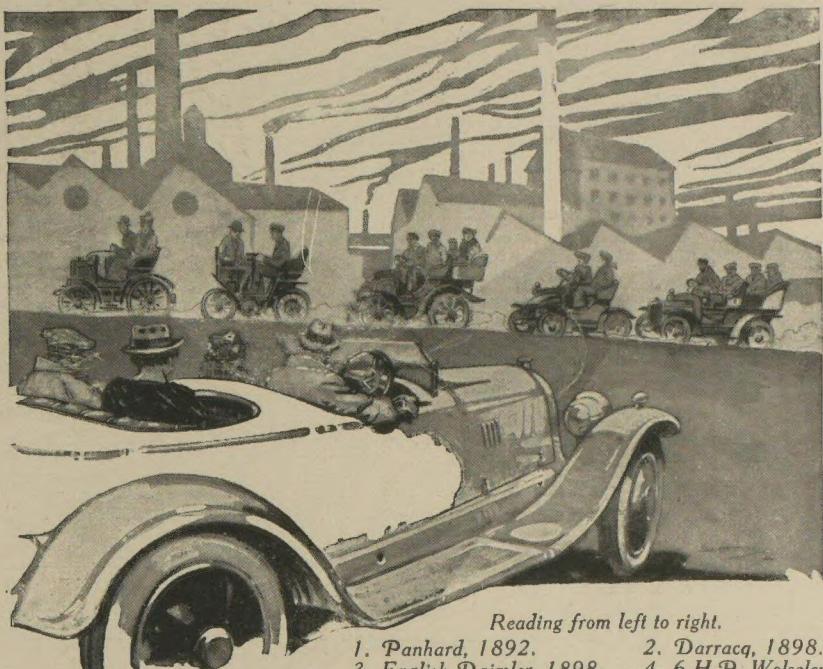
HF "BABY" TYRE VULCANIZER

The "Baby" is the motorist's friend. It makes the injured parts of covers and tubes as sound as they were in the beginning, and it can be used by **anyone anywhere**. There is no need to remove the tyre from the rim when vulcanizing tread cuts.

The whole outfit can be had for Free Trial, without prepayment, by any responsible motorist in the United Kingdom. Get one from your Local Garage, from any Motor Agent, or direct from us. Descriptive List No. 105 on request.

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Reading from left to right.

1. Panhard, 1892. 2. Darracq, 1898.
3. English Daimler, 1898. 4. 6 H.P. Wolseley.
5. 10/12 H.P. Argyll.

LOOKING BACKWARD

LOOKING back into the history of automobilism one realises the lavish amount of brains, capital, and enthusiasm that has been expended on developing the motor car to its present-day state of efficiency.

Insurance, too, has played a helpful part. In this sphere the Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd., has been responsible for developments no less progressive than the work of the great designing engineers who made motoring possible. Many years ago the Motor Union Insurance Company took the lead in motor car insurance, a lead which, by reason of their comprehensive and generous policies, their prompt settlements and business-like methods, has not only been maintained but enormously increased.

The Motor Union Insurance Company's policies for motor owners have met with unparalleled success. The reasons therefore are set out in a little brochure, which will be gladly sent on request.

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HOW many miles per gallon is a vital question now that petrol costs more. Our answer is:

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Therefore the total extra cost to run 5000 miles is but £4 16s. 5d. Doesn't amount

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Light-weight—only 16 cwt.—and three-point suspension Triplex springs are the reason for Overland petrol, oil and tyre economy. Price: £495 for the Touring Car or Roadster, completely equipped. See the Overland dealer in your town. Interesting catalogue on request.

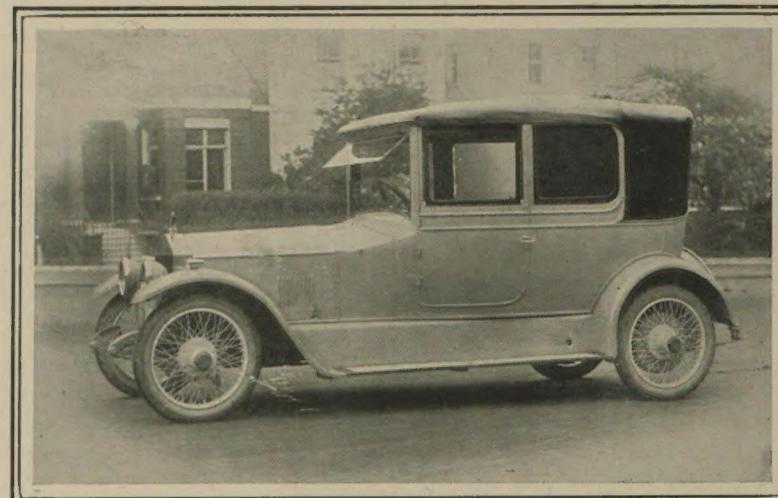
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Overland
RIGHT-HAND
STEERING

Continued.
of a blush. Dealers with more money than foresight fell over themselves to pay to private purchasers who had secured delivery of new cars, sums well in excess of retail prices, but for some time now they have been holding their stocks, because the public had become shy of the premium business. The time has come now when these gentry want ready money, and they are being compelled to realise stocks at a loss, or, at any rate, at a very small margin of profit. The all-round drop in prices consequent on this has given a certain amount of colour to the slump idea. It is not easy to see, however, how the fact that a number of unwise speculators have burnt their fingers can be construed into a wholesale slaughter of an industry.

Not only is the day of the premium past, but there is a tendency towards price-reduction in cars. For instance, I have a communication from the Swift Company notifying me that the price of the 10 h.p. Swift has been reduced from £550 to £495. But this is not at all due to a falling-off in demand, but to increased



A "CAR DE LUXE": A FOUR-SEATER COLE COUPE CABRIOLET BODY ON A ROAMER CHASSIS.

The upholstery is in grey antique leather, to match the paintwork, and the interior exhibits that inlaid panelling which the makers, Messrs. Wm. Cole and Sons, have made a feature of their "C.C.C." bodies.

production, and consequent lesser manufacturing costs, and must follow progressive lines until we get back to normal standards of production. W. W.

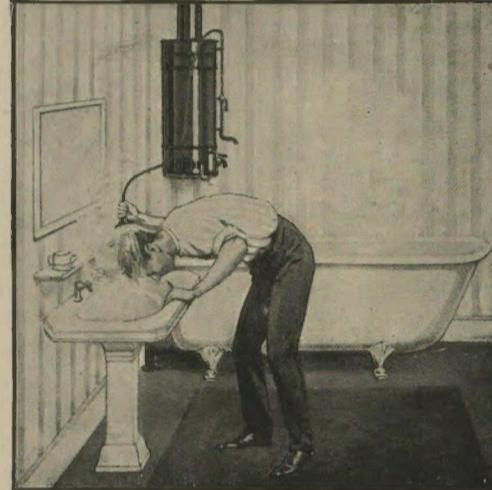
Writing to the British Motor Trading Corporation, Mr. Charles R. Little, of Coventry, the well-known trial rider, states that he has lately been using B.M.T. heavy oil on his Triumph side-car with highly satisfactory results. His opinion is summed up thus: "It is undoubtedly the finest oil I have ever used. Had I been able to obtain it on the A.A. 5000-miles Benzole test, I am sure we should have had even better results than were then attained."

The chassis output of Harper Bean, Ltd., for the first eight months of the year total 4690. The figures for August are as follows:—Bean, 271; Vulcan, 100; Swift, 150. Owing to stock-taking the Bean assembly track was in operation for only thirteen days during the month, and the Vulcan works were closed for fourteen days' holiday and one week for stock-taking.

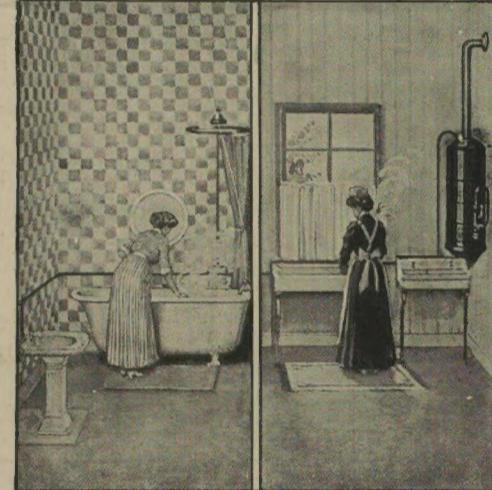
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